The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873. NUMBER 1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S FOR SEPTEMBER.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

SCRIBNER'S FOR AUGUST.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.

The SEPTEMBER NUMBER contains a bright article, a CRUISE AMONG THE AZORES," by Boyesville, another on the "CENTRAL PARK," both beautifully illustrated. There is also a delicious Fa- per by Burroughs, "THE BIRDS OF THE POETS," with Illustrations; a Sketch and Portrait of EDWARD EGGLESTON; a Charming Picture by Miss Hallock, with "ARTHUR BONNICAS- TLE." Dr. Holland's magnificent Serial, which does not flag in close; also, a second instalment of

'An Episode of Fiddletown,'

BY BRET HARTE,

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION OF

"THE HEATHEN CHINEE,"

BY SHEPPARD.

Also, a Story, "BAUM, THE CORNET PLAY- ER," by Albert Webster, Jr.

THE ESSAYS ARE:

"THE LIBERTY OF PROTESTANTISM," a Reply; "MODERN SKEPTICISM: What our Theologians use to about it," by Blanvelt;

"THE SCHOLAR IN POLITICS," by Whitte- law Reid.

There is a SPIRITUAL SONG by Macdonald, with half-a-dozen choice Summer Idyls, and "A FAN STUDY," by Noah Brooks.

Dr. Holland's Articles are

"THE OUR-LOOK;" "THE NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION;" "OWNERSHIP IN WOMEN," and "THE LIBERTY OF PROTESTANTISM."

"THE OLD CABINET," by E. Watson Gil- der.

The Ending to "WHAT'S HIS NAME?" by Andrew Scrougie.

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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 18, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for Work. By order of the W. M.

E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The members of Union Park Lodge are hereby NOTI- FIED to attend the Saturday evening communication of this week, on business of [illegible] favorable to come before the Lodge. G. F. RANDALL, W. M.

THE FARMERS.

Five Thousand Iroquois County, Ill., Farmers Meet at Gilman.

Address by S. M. Smith—He Would Level the Farmer Up, Not Level Others Down.

Outspoken Resolutions Adopted—Protective Tariffs the Sum of all Villainies.

President Grant's Unparalleled Exhibition of Morbid Avarice.

Organization of the Boone County Farmers.

Convention of the Farmers of Iroquois County, Ill.—Address of S. M. Smith—The Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., Aug. 21.—The farmers of Iroquois County, by invitation of the Gilman Club, assembled in vast numbers in this place to-day. Large delegations came with banners and flags. The one from La Hogue numbered sixty wagons, headed by one containing twelve beautiful young ladies, dressed in red, white, and blue, who sang by the way appropriate songs. As delegation after delegation arrived in town they were greet- ed with cheers. About 1 o'clock the procession formed and marched to the grounds, where two tables, each 300 feet long, were loaded with the good things of earth. Many buildings in the town were decorated with flags, and Gilman wore a holiday appearance. The vast throng that had centered from all directions was estimated at noon to be between 4,000 and 5,000.

At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by A. J. Gilmore, President of the Gilman Club, and David Kerr read the Farmers' Declara- tion in a clear and forcible manner. He was fol- lowed by music by the brass band, after which S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, Ill., was introduced. He spoke for two hours and a half on the issues of the day. He felt proud that he could be present and speak to such a vast audience. He felt proud that he was a farmer, and highly honored by the appearance of such a large number of his brothers. He spoke for some time of the cost of raising a bushel of corn, and the consid- eration received for it. He proved the whole system of disposing of the products of the farmers' toil to be wrong. He said that those who buy our corn live in palaces, while we live in hovels. They call me a leveler; that I would drag down their palaces to the farmers' hovels. Now, so I am a leveler; but would build up the farmer's hovel to the palace; make their conditions and surroundings better; pay them a fair remunera- tion for their labor, and not hold them in slavery. He figured out the cost of raising a bushel of corn, and clearly proved that the farmers are not receiving first cost. He pictured out the railroad and other monopolies, and showed that their officers were living on princely incomes—wrung from the hard earnings of farmers. He claimed that if farmers would combine as other classes had combined, would hold their products for a price, they would get it. The cry that the sup- ply and demand regulated the price was a grand humbug. We do not raise any more corn than is necessary. We have a surplus one year, but in short crop the next would balance it. We had a large crop last year, while this season promises but a half crop. He spoke of the folly of farmers going into debt, and thereby being compelled to mortgage their farms; of the recklessness of buying every new invention, and the general carelessness with them afterwards; that they left the mower in the meadow and the plow in the field to rot and dry. He would advise economy; not to purchase any- thing they could get along without, and take care of what they had. Everything the farmers bought was outrageously high, and what they had to sell was desperately low. A reaper that costs $50 the farmer must pay $150 for. A bushel of corn that cost 40 cents, he must sell for 25 cents.

He spoke of the salary-steal in unmeasured terms. He denounced those who par- ticipated in the act, and who had re- ceived the pay, and said there was but one escape, and that was the ballot-box. He had been a Republican since the party began, but he would never vote for a man who had re- ceived the salary-grab, and if the people return the Congressional thieves he hoped that they would be compelled to endure the slavery that is worse than the bondage the colored people en- dured in the South. In answer to a question he said, "While I believe the protective tariff is good for manufacturing [East, it is sap- ping the life-blood of the West." He was in favor of a revenue tariff. The only remedy the people had was at the bal- lot-box. Select in your coming convention good men—honest and capable men—peculiarly adapted and qualified for the business of the office, no matter what their previous politics were, and we may hope for a reform. Do not be driven from your purpose by such catchwords as The movement is sold out to the Democrats; or, as they say the Democratic conventions. You have sold out to Republicans, but carry out the princi- ples of your organizations by removing thieves and corruptionists, and put in their places honest and efficient men.

He was frequently cheered throughout his speech, which lasted two hours and a half, and at the close was greeted with loud cheers.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which was enthusiastically in- dorsed:

We, the farmers, mechanics, laborers, and tax- payers generally of Iroquois County, regardless of former political opinions or party affiliations, do hereby ratify and confirm the following resolutions as an honest expression of our opinions and the basis for our future political action:

Resolved, That we are opposed to all class legislation, either State or national; that we are opposed to monopolies of every kind; that a law compelling one man to pay tax to support the business of another is nothing less than legalized robbery.

Resolved, That a protective tariff is the basis of monopolies, the sum of all villainies, and that we are in favor of free iron and steel, salt and lumber, sugar, coffee, and tea, woolen and cotton fabrics, and, if a tariff is justifiable at all, it should be for revenue pur- poses only.

Resolved, That the National Banking system is a monopoly created by class legislation, compelling the people to pay double interest,—first on the securities, and second on the issue,—and that we are in favor of legal tenders or greenbacks issued direct from the Government to the people as the only lawful currency of the country, thereby saving about $30,000,000 of in- terest.

Resolved, That agriculture is the basis of wealth and power; that other branches of business depend on the success of the farmer; therefore, we believe that the farmer should be represented in every branch of our Government, legislative, judicial, and executive, and that we pledge ourselves to support for office men who are interested in the prosperity of the farmer, and none other.

Resolved, That we recognize the great benefits to be derived from railroads in the transportation of freight and passengers in developing sections of country that would be almost useless without them, yet we deny that the corporations controlling them are superior to the powers that gave them legal existence, but that they are subject to legislation,—as much so as indi- viduals.

Resolved, That our member of the Board of Equali- zation be, and he is hereby, instructed to use his in- fluence to assess railroads and railroad property at as near its cash value as real estate and other property has been assessed in this State.

Resolved, That we believe the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to be a useless appendage to the board of office-holders now quartered on the people,—a kind of wart on the body politic, of great use to themselves, but none to the people.

Resolved, That we denounce in unqualified terms the act of Congress increasing their pay, commonly known as the salary-grab, and pledge ourselves not to vote for nor support any man for office who voted for the bill or accepted the unjust pay.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in signing the bill by which the tax-payers are robbed of millions, putting $100,000 in his own pocket, has evinced a mortal avarice unparalleled in the history of America.

Resolved, That the Governor of Illinois, in accepting the salary-grab while Acting-Governor of the State, and receiving pay therefor, is a wanton and aggravat- ing insult to the people.

A volunteer resolution was then handed in:

WHEREAS, The Watseka *Republican* has on several occasions ridiculed the Farmers' Movement, and de- nominated the participators as long-eared Jacksons; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we denounce such language, as ap- plied to the honest, hard-working sons of Iroquois, as beneath the dignity of any journal, and such papers are unworthy the patronage of all freemen.

Farmers' Mass-Meeting and Picnic at Belvidere, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Aug. 21.—The farmers' mass- meeting and picnic came off at the County Fair grounds to-day, according to the programme published. The day has been warm but pleasant, and as early as 9 o'clock this morning the dele- gations from the various towns began pouring in. Long processions of teams, headed by Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in regalia, with banners fluttering in the morning breeze, notified all parties that something unusual was on the tapis. The forenoon was spent in handshaking and visiting, and a good time gen- erally. Our correspondent did not reach the ground until about noon. At that time lunch was being taken, and from the amount of pro- visions on hand no one could suppose we were in any danger at all of starvation if we were op- pressed by mammoth monopolies. After sing- ing, and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Odgers, the Boone County Farmers' Association was or- ganized by the election of the Hon. L. W. Lawrence, President; G. B. Moss, Secretary; and Col. Burbank, Treasurer, with a full list of Vice-Presidents. The prin- cipal address was delivered by the Hon. L. W. Lawrence, and was full of good cheer, sound common sense. Other speeches were made by Messrs. Ellis, Jones, Randolph, Draper, and Leonard, all of which were good and well re- ceived.

Resolutions were introduced strongly anti- monopoly in their language; disregarding party politics; denouncing the salary- grab, or any other official stealing; declaring honesty and capability as the qualifica- tions that should recommend men for official positions; also denouncing the position and language attributed to Mr. Smith, State Secre- tary of the Farmers' Association; demanding that corporations should be made to obey the law as well as individuals, and declaring the judicial determination of all questions to be the test of constitutionality, and favoring free banking privileges. Everybody appeared to be in earnest, and little Boone may safely be set down as fully aroused to the great questions of the day, and, with calm, cool delib- eration, will perform their whole duty fearlessly.

Frank Lumbard, Boutwell, and Bickoy favored the vast throng with a few of their popular songs, which, of course, brought out shouts of applause.

Sangamon County Patrons to Hold a Picnic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 21.—The Patrons of Hus- bandry in this county hold a picnic at Buffalo Hunt Grove on Aug. 29. Alonzo Golden, the Master of the State Grange, is to be present and make an address. Other prominent members of the order are expected.

The Transportation Question in New York—The Formation of Granges Throughout the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the Mer- chants' Committee having in charge arrange- ments for a mass meeting to advocate cheaper transportation between the East and the West, reports were received from members of the Com- mittee showing more than 400 signatures of prominent firms to the call for a meeting, while many branches of trade have not yet been can- vassed. B. B. Sherman, Chairman of the Com- mittee, stated that the movement was welcomed by all mercnants to whom he had presented the call. No issue had ever been presented to mer- chants or property-owners of New York which had met with such universal approbation from all branches of trade. The movement had a most important bearing upon the welfare of New York City, and the work done thus far gave promise of most sub- stantial results. The canvass for signatures to the call will be continued until all the business interests of the city are represented.

Farmers' Granges are shortly to be organized in this city and throughout the State. The *Tribune*, which has taken great interest in the Farmers' Movement, bitterly condemns S. M. Smith for his late speech at Winchester, calling him an injudicious leader.

WALL STREET.

The Money, Bond, Stock, and Bread- stuffs Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The fall trade in dry goods has opened very briskly, chiefly with job- bers from the West and Southwest. Stewart, Arnold & Constable and Lord & Taylor unite in saying the prospects are of a heavier trade than has been known in several years.

STOCKS

Stocks opened firm and strong, but fell about noon, and recovered later. Pacific Mail was most active and strong, on an impression that the Company would be able to borrow the money needed, though where it is to be had is a mys- tery. It is safe to say that Panama will not lend at all. Erie Railway shares are neglected. A statement of the Erie receipts and disburse- ments from January to June shows that the lat- ter exceed the former by $1,691,500.

MONEY.

The bulls have the gold market under control, and advanced the price to 111⅝ to-day. A lively time in the Gold Board is anticipated to-mor- row. Money is higher, 4 per cent being charged on call loans. Governments dull.

BREADSTUFFS.

Shipping brands of flour are firm and in fair demand. Wheat heavy, and spring and new winter lower. Sales for future large. Oats dull and lower. Corn more active on export demand.

FREIGHTS.

There has been a continued good demand for berth-room at very full rates. The inquiry is mainly from the flour and grain trade. In charters a fair business was done, and the mar- ket ruled steady. To Liverpool by steam, grain, 12¾d per bu; London, 14d; flour, 4s 3d.

The Hon. Philetus Sawyer Still Lives

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 21.—The Hon. Philetus Sawyer left for home to-day at noon. The dispatch sent to the *Times* yesterday noticed the arrival of Sawyer and the death, by suicide, of a man of the name of Thomas. The operator got the dispatches mixed, substituting Sawyer for Thomas, and from this mistake arose the now laughable announcement of the worthy Con- gressman's suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 21.—The telegraph-office has been in constant receipt this afternoon and evening of telegrams inquiring for particulars of the suicide of the Hon. Philetus Sawyer. These telegrams are understood to be based on a dis- patch from Eau Claire to the Chicago press stat- ing that Mr. Sawyer had committed suicide at that place, and were the first intimation that our people received that there was a report afloat connecting Mr. Sawyer's name with suicide. Inquiry shows the report to have been a ridiculous mistake, originating in the carelessness of a telegraph operator, who confounded the announcement of Mr. Sawyer's arrival at Eau Claire with that of a suicide named Thompson.

THE "LATE" PHILETUS SAWYER, M. C.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

A dispatch brings the startling intelligence that the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, member of Con- gress from the Fifth Wisconsin District, com- mitted suicide yesterday. It seems that his friends had been apprehensive that he would take his own life, and had watched him closely. But no watching, however vigilant, can long baffle the cunning of a person bent on self-destruc- tion. The paths that lead to death are count- less, and the shortest journey in the world is the journey out of it. In this case the victim of a terrible mania dodged into the cellar of his son's store while the latter was waiting on a cus- tomer; and, when found, a few moments later, he was dead. He had cut no less than eight gashes in his throat, as if bent on making his exit from life as ghastly as possible.

The labor necessary to a faithful dis- charge of his official duties (and Mr. Sawyer was a hard worker, neglecting no duty) and the superintendence of his busi- ness may have exhausted his brain, and brought on the malady which ended in suicide. However that may be, it is certain that he steadily per- formed as much labor in each capacity as one man ought to perform. Over-work is a common vice (for that it deserves to be called) with men of prodigious energy in a country like this where the opportunities for effort and its reward are exceptionally tempting. Many a man who dies peacefully and without any seeming fault of his own, is as truly a victim of self-destruction as Philetus Sawyer.

The first public service of the deceased was rendered in the State Legislature. He entered that body in 1857. At that time Wisconsin poli- tics were exceedingly corrupt. There was a mania for getting rich in a day, and at the expense of the people. Mr. Sawyer's sterling honesty was a healthful tonic at Madi- son. He never looked upon office as a source of wealth, but a position of honor and usefulness. In 1863 and 1864 he was Mayor of Oshkosh. His national career began with the opening of the Thirty-ninth Congress. In that body he rarely, if ever, made a speech. He was an in- defatigable worker in committee, serving mainly as a member of the Committee on Public Expenditures, of which he was Chairman in the last Congress. It was a very important position. Every harbor and river improvement scheme was turned over to him, and he was unswerving in his hostility to any appropriation which was not, in his judgment, demanded by the public interest. No lobby influence could make any im- pression on him. A dozen talking members could better be spared from Congress than one Sawyer.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN MEMORIAM.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Treasury Depart- ment was closed to-day out of respect to the memory of William M. Meredith, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

THE REPORTED TEN MILLION DEFICIT.

The few officers who were about the building most strenuously deny the truth of the state- ment regarding the truth of the deficit of $10,- 000,000, which has again been revived. They content themselves with a bare denial, coupled with the assertion that it is put on foot by those who are trying to bull gold. It is believed that the next debt statement will of necessity contain the final settlement with the Syndicate, at which time the truth or falsehood of the allegations re- garding a deficit will become apparent.

THE SYNDICATE AND THE CALLED BONDS.

The bonds specified in the new call have al- ready many of them been presented for redemp- tion. They are presented by the Syndicate, who, it appears, long since purchased them at a discount, before it was known that they were to be redeemed. It is stated that the Syndicate control most of the bonds under this new call, which they acquired in this way.

CUBA.

An Administration organ has a very earnest article favoring the immediate emancipation of Cuba.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ORDER CONCERNING GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Secretary of War has issued a circular that in all cases where an officer recommends the advertising of any offi- cial matter, he must suggest only the names of newspapers that, from their location or circula- tion, are apt to do the greatest service to the Department.

A CHURCH SCANDAL.

Another church scandal is coming to light in Washington in the course of a fortnight. The facts of the case have been mentioned to a correspondent in connection with some money transactions of a few leading members of one of the largest and wealthiest Episcopal socie- ties of this city, and it appears that the matter is undergoing investigation by a committee, con- sisting of the pastor and a few friends, who re- alize the painful position in which they are placed, and hope by indicating the guilty parties to turn the blame from the Church to them.

There are in Washington at present thirteen Episcopal Churches proper, among them Christ Church, St. John's, Trinity, and the Epiphany, and fourteen Methodist Episcopal, including the Metropolitan and the Foundry Churches. The church in question is prosperous and conspicu- ous, although there was a time when its treasury was at a low ebb, and it is said the delinquencies of its members were discovered through the confession of a dying brother.

The charges are of a nature implicating prom- inent municipal and Government officials, and it is said that the investigation will show that within five years over $200,000 of Govern- ment moneys have been improperly diverted to the use of the Society. So far as the pastor and some others are concerned, there has been no suspicion of the source of these revenues until a recent date, and those who have robbed the Government to contribute both to their own pockets and the Church treasury have borne an enviable reputation for philanthropic generosity. It is believed that the portion of the spoils given to the Church is small compared to that pocketed by the guilty parties, who, by reason of their position in the Church, have been en- abled to carry on their system of frauds with impunity, and with the innocent assistance of their fellow-members.

In the course of a week or two, the corre- spondent hopes to be able to furnish all the de- tails of this new scandal, of which only the above outline can now be obtained.

THE SEAL-LOCK FRAUDS.

The dispatch a few days ago about the dis- covery of a ring of prominent Treasury officials to secure the adoption of the Thompson paper seal-lock for use in the transportation of goods in bond instead of the American glass seal- lock, now most extensively used, has turned the attention of Secretary Richardson anew to the subject, and all the members of the ring, whose names were furnished him, have been closely in- terrogated. Notwithstanding the concurrence of Assistant Secretary Sawyer in the report of the Committee recommending the American lock, the ring has not abandoned all hopes of the Thompson lock, but for the present its members have ceased their efforts to obtain the appointment of another committee. It is im- possible to foretell the issue of the fight, but it is probable that some of the members of the ring will be requested to send in their resigna- tions.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Charles W. Ri- ley as Consul-General of the Orange Free State in the United States.

THE ALLEGED DEFICIT—A DENIAL.

The New York *Times* correspondent in this city is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to explicitly deny all published state- ments regarding an alleged deficit in the Treasury. He says there is and has been no deficit of a dollar or cent. The Secretary has no statement to make other than the official monthly state- ments, which are responsible representations of the condition of the public finances.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Railroad Commissioners Com- pleting Their Schedules—Corpora- tion Licenses Issued—The Southern Insane Asylum.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 21.—The Railroad Com- missioners were engaged to-day in giving the finishing touches to their schedules. There were present with the Board and in consultation with them Gov. Beveridge, Attorney-General Edsall, and Mr. Benjamin, of Bloomington. It seems that the Board have succeeded in securing the approval of the distinguished gentlemen that were present with them of the plan they have adopted and the result they have achieved. It is certain, therefore, that before many days the schedules will be given to the public.

License was issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the Wainwright Gas Company of Chi- cago, capital $100,000; the Rock Island Nut and Bolt Company, capital $100,000; and the Union Drying Company, capital $100,000.

Gov. Beveridge leaves for Anna to-night to meet the Board of Trustees recently appointed by him to take charge of the Asylum for the Insane located at that place. They meet to organize to-morrow, and the wing of the building now completed will, it is said, be open- ed for the reception of patients in a short time.

Astronomical.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Smithsonian In- stitute received a telegram to-day from M. Leverrier, Director of the Paris Observatory, stating that a comet had been discovered by M. Borelli at Marseilles, 7 hours and 27 minutes north, right ascension, 38 degrees 45 minutes south declination, with a rapid mo- tion.

LAWLESSNESS.

Railroad Robbers at Work in Missouri.

A Train on the Missouri Pacific Stopped by Obstructions on the Track.

Eight Ruffians Enter the Cars and Propose to Go Through the Passengers.

The Conductor Draws His Revolver, and Fifteen Armed Passengers Stand by Him.

One of the Villains Shot Twice Through the Breast, and Killed—The Rest Escape.

Murders in Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Three Attempts to Rob Railroad Trains in Missouri.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 21.—One of our merchants, Mr. W. Timmons, gives us the fol- lowing account of a fight between the passen- gers and a gang of ruffians on the Missouri Pa- cific Railroad last night, in which he partici- pated. It occurred on train No. 3, from St. Louis, which reaches Kansas City about 11 o'clock at night. The passengers had taken supper at Sedalia, and the train was within some 4 miles of Holden, when the en- gineer sounded an alarm, and the train came to a halt. Some obstructions were found on the track, and, while they were being removed, a gang of eight or ten ruffians got into the forward end of the rear car. As soon as the train started the conductor, Mr. Hall, came into the car and called for their fares. They refused to pay, said they were a vigilance committee in search of horse-thieves, and that they were going to search the passengers. The conductor told them that they could do no search- ing on that train without proper authority. They swore they would, and displayed their weapons; said they had come prepared. The conductor immediately turned to the passen- gers and said that if a sufficient number of them were armed to stand by him he would see that the villains were thwarted, as their evident purpose was robbery. Mr. Simmons immediately drew his revolver, and said that, for one, he would stand by the conductor. Other gentlemen followed his example, until there were fifteen passengers with drawn revolvers in the rear end of the car, headed by the conductor, confronting the gang of ruffians. The women and the non-combatants made for the forward cars, and were suffered by the ruffians to pass. The determined bearing of the passengers awed the scoundrels, and, while they were parley- ing and apparently undecided as to what to do, Holden was reached, and the train stop- ped. The ruffians then moved in a body to leave the car. The passengers, fearing they would fire upon them through the windows, followed them closely. Once upon the platform, one of the gang turned upon the passengers and began to curse them for a set of cowards, saying that they dare not fire a shot; that they were the abettors of horse-thieves, etc., and, putting his hand to his hip, drew his revolver, but before he could bring his hand to a level one of the passengers shot him twice, full in the breast. The fellow fell dead in his tracks. The others fled, amid a shower of balls, which brought a second one down, apparently dead. The passengers then picked up the dead man, laid him by the depot door, put his pistol on his breast, jumped aboard the train, and it rapidly speeded them away.

At Independence they received a dispatch that the second one shot was wounded, but not killed. The conductor said that this was the third occasion upon which his train had been boarded by this or a similar gang on the pretence of hunting for horse-thieves, but really for the purpose of plunder.

There is no doubt the ruffians are the rem- nants of the old bushwhacking gangs which in- fested that part of Missouri during the war. Each man was heavily armed with two navy-re- volvers. A few doses such as they received on Wednesday night will probably put a stop to the business; but it is not every traveler who likes to wage a hand-to-hand fight with a set of desperadoes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—A bold attempt was made last evening to capture the pay-car of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, between Cam- eron and this city. The engineer, when a few miles out from Cameron, saw a gang of men piling ties on the track. Reversing his engine at once, he put back into Cameron. This morn- ing a guard went out from this city to escort the car to this place. For a long time back horses have been seen tied to trees near the railroad between Breckinridge and Cameron. They were observed to be well-kept horses, and fast- traveling stock. The Company having received information that an attempt would soon be made upon one of their freight trains, a sharp watch has been kept for the robbers. It is thought this is the same gang who robbed the Rock Island train in Iowa a few days ago. Most of the gang live near this city, and are well-known desperadoes.

Another attempt was made night before last to capture or damage the train of the Atlantic & Pacific Road north of Leavenworth. There were several shots fired at the engineer, and nearly every window in his cab was broken by bul- lets. No clue is yet obtained to the perpetra- tors of this outrage.

Missouri Murders—Attempt to Assas sinate Gen. Shelby.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Information is just received here of the shooting of J. C. Pierce, a gambler, at Ellsworth, Kan. Pierce and a man named Kane offered a reward of $1,000 to any parties who would run the pursu- ers of Ben Thompson, who murdered Sheriff Whiting a few days ago, back into Ellsworth, when some excitement was raised, and a quarrel ensued, resulting in the death of Pierce. A po- liceman who stood by did the shooting. Pierce died without a struggle, being shot through the heart. Kane, his partner, ran out and escaped. Pierce was in this city last year, stopping at the Lindell Hotel.

Benj. Myers, of Chicago, who was murdered in this city and taken over to Wyandotte, Kansas, was reinterred in the Jewish burial grounds here. His brother is here. He says he had a large amount of money with him. The trunk at the hotel and his bank-book, found in the Mis- souri River, were identified as belonging to him.

A special to the *Journal of Commerce*, to- night, gives an account of an attempted assassi- nation of Gen. Joe Shelby, at his home near Lex- ington. No cause assigned and no clue to assas- sins. Gen. Shelby was wounded in the leg, but not seriously.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—Yesterday afternoon, at a late hour, as Gen. Joe Shelby was riding in his buggy from his residence to the Town of Aullville, he was fired upon while passing some brush by the roadside by some person hid there- in, and the shot took effect in his leg near the hip. It is not known whether the wound is fatal or not. His two little boys were in the carriage with him at the time.

The Perry County (Ark.) Ku Klux Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21.—Advices from Perry County state that after the Constable's posse, who were endeavoring to arrest Manes and his party for their attack upon Mathews and the Supervisors' Court had dispersed, Manes with a crowd of about thirty men entered Perryville and took possession of the Court-House, swear- ing they would kill forty men for the killing of Pigge. Supervisors Price and Holmes, in fear of personal violence, left the town and are now in the city to lay the facts before the Governor. They declare it unsafe for them to return without protection. It is understood that Adj.-Gen. Bishop will leave for the scene of disturbance in the morning.

The Fulton County (Mo.) Lynching Case.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Advices from Fulton, Mo., say Sheriff Law, who was shot by the lynch- ers of the old man Kessler a few days ago, is in a dying condition. The Coroner's jury has not yet returned a verdict in the case, but Judge Buckhardt and Attorney-General Ewing are prosecuting a vigorous investigation of the mat- ter, and it is probable that in a few days the guilty parties will be known.

Nashville Roughs in Limbo.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 21.—The six country- men engaged in the riot last night with the po- lice, were all captured at 10 o'clock this morn- ing, and held in bonds of $5,000 each for their appearance next Saturday. Only two of the party were able to give bond, and the other four are in jail. The negro and two policemen who were wounded are doing well, and will all re- cover.

Mysterious Murder in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 21.—John Yeager, residing at the corner of Claybourne and Sixth streets, upon returning home, last evening, from his carpenter work, found his wife, Catharine Yeager, aged 22, lying dead in the yard, with eight buckshot wounds in her breast and left arm. There is no clue to the assassin.

THE INDIANS.

Virtual Release of Satanta and Big Tree—The Modoc Sentence Approved by Judge-Advocate Holt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Gen. Sherman and the army officers are much annoyed at the telegram which comes from Huntsville, Tex., to the effect that, by authority of Gov. Davis, Satanta and Big Tree were turned over to Lieut. Hoffman, of the United States Army, to-day, and left to-night for Fort Sill. While not so stated, this release, no doubt, means a pardon for these two blood- thirsty chiefs. Ostensibly they are sent to confer with a council of their people, to meet Oct. 1, but no one here believes that they will ever return to their prison. The people of Texas, especially those on the frontier, will learn of their release with great regret. It is these Indians who nearly murdered Gen. Sherman two years ago, and of whose arrest he was the cause.

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—The Indian Chiefs, Santana and Big Tree, arrived

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

A Voice From South Carolina.

The South Must Be Unfettered in Order to Aid the West.

A Criticism Upon the Winchester Speeches of Messrs. Flagg and Smith.

The Question of "Protecting" the Farmer.

A Voice from the South.

SOUTH CAROLINA, August, 1873.

To the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill.—S. T. K. Prints, Esq., Secretary, Dwight, Ill.:

SIR: Yours of the 26th June is at hand. Your platform, there set forth, is deserving of the careful consideration of every true American citizen, and, in behalf of the producing portion of our white population, I beg to tender you our

CORDIAL SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT.

The times are truly trying,—the curious anomaly of the day being, that the workman is, in broad daylight, despoiled by his creature, the legislator; his labor taxed; the land that should be reserved for his growing children given to voracious corporations without consideration or authority. The Southern farmer was well nigh on the verge of desperation. That the reckless course of the representatives of the American people tended to certain bankruptcy and shame, seemed almost certain. But, about the darkest hour, a voice was heard from the Far West, that the political servants of the people had proven unworthy of the Nation's trust, and that the time had come when an account should be required. Even this awakening of the farmers failed to warn our public servants, and the very last Parliament of the Nation was to

ROB THE COUNTRY

under the guise of voting themselves a salary. The mere money stolen is literally nothing in comparison to the degradation brought upon the whole country. From man to man the question passes, Who can we trust?

Fellow-citizens, the foundation of all this corruption is the fact that there is no check to the base majority. Had there been one general election law enacted for the entire United States, having as its basis the cumulative system of voting, there would have been a sufficient number of honest representatives in Congress to have defeated the unblushing measure. What applies to National elections still more applies to State and Municipal elections. Should this continue? The white population of this State (South Carolina), some 350,000, are actually

WITHOUT REPRESENTATION,

either in the State or National Legislature. Why? Because there are 400,000 negroes, in the State. They have a majority of the votes, and are consequently the rulers, electing Judges, levying taxes, etc., though they do not own one-twentieth part of the property in the State, and pay little or no taxes themselves.

The constant and patient effort that the Southern white citizen has made, for eight years past, to enlighten and make an intelligent voter of the negro, has been vitiated by the *direct* interference of legislators in Washington, who have sent to the South hirelings to buy and sell the negro votes according to their dictation. The two seats in the Senate of the United States are now filled, according to the conviction of ninety-nine-hundredths of our white population, the one by a citizen of the State, and the other by a citizen of Pennsylvania. Here, then, you have the entire Congressional delegation of South Carolina venal, or seven votes that

CAN BE BOUGHT AND SOLD,—

the man that will buy and traffic in votes, contrary to the laws of his country, must be restrained for the outlay.

The trouble heretofore has been that the other section of the country deemed all this corruption the fault of the Southern whites, thinking that they were unwilling to accept the situation, etc. Gentlemen, this has been the fraud practiced upon you by your delegates to the National Legislature during the past eight years, with the view of blinding you to the robbery they were carrying on. For, had the Southern white not accepted the situation, could the South have produced, nearly every year, 3,000,000 bales of cotton, selling at $275,000,000 annually; besides tobacco, rice, etc., aggregating probably another $25,000,000? Could this immense work have been accomplished if capital and labor, in a country so recently devastated by a ruinous war, had not

HARMONIZED TO A WONDERFUL DEGREE?

The negro was permitted by your legislators to work, make contracts, and be friendly with the native Southerner up to a certain point; but he was carefully taught not to listen to, or heed in any way, the counsel of his white friend, but to vote as he was instructed from Washington. Good white Republicans, eminently satisfactory to the citizens at large, were removed, notwithstanding the petitions of thousands of white citizens, and negroes appointed to the places, to satisfy party demands, and to show what rewards the Administration had in store for its black supporters, after having used the white tools as long as they were wanted.

You have our sympathy; but, unless you can create a great reaction, and feel that we are your blood and bone,

THERE WILL BE NO POSSIBILITY

of our ever being able to participate in the National legislation. Entirely new men and measures, with a determination on your part that the same equity and law that exists between you in your State shall be enjoyed by the citizen of South Carolina, etc., etc., will be requisite before any material alleviation of the present troubles that burden our country can be arrived at.

With the machinations of the moneyed rings of New York and Philadelphia, the West and South have great cause to find fault. At this writing, Indian corn is quoted in Liverpool at 96c currency per bushel of 56 lbs; while, in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, the average price is 90c to $1 per bushel for the same, and in New York the quotations are 58c to 70c, or 30c per bushel less than it sells at the South wholesale. The railroad-men, commission-men, steamship-owners, etc., levy, between the Western and Southern markets, a tax equal to 45 and 50 cents per bushel, the whole anxiety being to make all Southern markets tributary to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, at the expense of the Western corn-grower and the cotton-planter.

THERE IS A REMEDY

to this latter evil, and that is by the West and South meeting and working together. Port Royal harbor, S. C., by the proposed narrow-gauge trunk-line of railroad, is 572 miles from Memphis, Tenn., and 992 from Leavenworth City, Kan. (the Eastern and Western Transportation Company's route). This is the nucleus of a new era in the travel between the West and South and Europe. By this route the products of the West find the cheapest outlet to the important markets of the world. Here is created a competition with the more Northern shipping ports, so necessary to secure the producer from imposition and extortion. *In Union is our only hope.* With you is the power.

UNITE US,

and we will work the ship to a haven of safety. Recollect that blood is thicker than water, and that justice must be fairly meted out to secure the fidelity of the citizen. I am, with all fellowship, yours respectfully,

WINDSOR LAWTON.

P. S.—I voted for President Grant, and hold myself a Republican. I advocate a Legislature taken out of the farm; in other words, we must go back to first principles. A good, straightforward farmer is the only representative I want.

Criticisms Upon the Speeches of Messrs. Flagg and Smith.

BRANDWOOD, Ill., Aug. 13, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read the speeches, as reported in Saturday's TRIBUNE, of Mr. W. C. Flagg and Mr. S. M. Smith, at Winchester, with considerable interest. So far as I have seen, they are the first attempts made, not only to state the grievances of the farmer, but also to indicate the remedy; and, as they are the utterances of the leading men in the "Farmers' Movement," we are justified in regarding them as representing the

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE GRANGERS.

Mr. Flagg's speech is, in the main, temperate and well-considered, but there are portions which exhibit a very short-sighted view of the relations of civilized society toward its various members.

For instance, Mr. Flagg says: "Our traders agree that one shall do the wholesale, and another the retail business; what the commission for selling shall be, and what the profits of each. Thus nearly every class of occupation has a combination, more or less censurable, among its members, to arrest the free trade of supply and demand. One can scarcely wonder that the mass of farmers believe that all other classes of society are engaged in managing a vast conspiracy, having for its sole object the robbery of the unhappy farmer, with, perhaps, the intention of ultimately reducing him to the condition of a serf, when one finds so intelligent a man as Mr. Flagg giving countenance to a prejudice so vulgar.

All such talk as this

LEADS AWAY FROM

any conception, much less any solution, of the difficulty. Some men do business at wholesale, and others at retail, not because of any agreement or combination between them, but because each finds a place under the conditions on which society is organized. In other words, the occupation of the retail dealer exists simply because the vast majority of people prefer to buy their goods from time to time, in small quantities, as their needs or tastes require, instead of buying them in large quantities, and storing away for future use. I presume no argument is necessary to show that goods may be handled in wholesale quantities at a smaller margin of profit than in retail quantities. If, therefore, the consumer buys his goods in small quantities, it is either because he has not the means to buy in larger quantities, or because, having the means, he prefers to buy in small quantities, and, on the whole, finds it to his interest, perhaps, to do so. Of one thing the farmers may be assured: Whenever they get ready to buy in wholesale quantities,

THEY CAN BUY AT WHOLESALE PRICES;

and they will not find any combination of wholesalers and retailers able to resist very long the argument of hard cash, if the farmers come prepared with it.

The same argument applies to "middlemen" of all descriptions, whom it is now becoming popular among the farmers to denounce as "robbers," "thieves," &c. When a farmer, or any other person, sends his produce to be sold on commission, he does so because this is a cheaper method than for him to go to a distant market and attend to the sale in person, and not, as he would now have us believe, because the commission-man has attained possession of the highway over which the producer's wares must travel to the consumer, and, from this vantage-ground, levies toll upon the unfortunate producer, after the manner of a bold Baron of the middle ages. It often appears, upon a superficial examination, that many manufactured articles pass through an unnecessary number of hands before reaching the consumer, and that he pays a price out of all proportion to the original cost. Yet a careful inquiry shows that every such system is based upon

THE CONVENIENCE OF BUSINESS-MEN,

and represents the growth of that experience, rather than upon a combination organized for the purpose of fleecing the consumer.

It is open for any dissatisfied person to devise and put in operation a better and more economical system; and he will have not only earned the gratitude of his fellow-men, but will also have laid the foundation of his own fortune.

In any systematically-conducted business, the experience of any man trained in that business will teach him what margin of profit he must secure in order to make his business a successful one; and the experience of one man is, in general, so like that of another, that their standards will be found to be very nearly uniform, and competition usually compels the acceptance of the lowest rate by all.

These are commonplaces, and it would not have occurred to me that there was any necessity of giving utterance to them, had I not seen evidence of such a lack of their apprehension on the part of the farmers.

It may tickle the fancy of some people to compare our "railway-Lords" to the

ROBBER-BARONS OF THE FEUDAL AGES.

Mr. Flagg quotes the mere assertion of a *Westminster* reviewer, that "The United States is rapidly entering a new feudal age," in which, as in former feudal times, "the chief hold upon the people is founded upon the possession of the roads,"—without the slightest attempt to prove this assumption. Now, we all have a deep and growing respect for the proverbial foreign tourist, who gets in a night sight into our morals, manners, and ways of life, together with a knowledge of the workings of our institutions, from the windows of a Pullman car, as he whizzes through the country at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and feels his ability to write, not only an article for a review, but a book or two about us, when he gets home; but it is not always safe to accept his conclusions with childlike confidence in their superiority to the results of our own observations.

As elements of this so-called "Railroad question," it is well to remember several things; and, among others:

First—That railways are built, not for purposes of benevolence, but for the same reason that a farmer raises wheat and corn,—to wit: that of

MAKING MONEY.

Second—That their business is no more free from risk than is that of the former; and a comparison of the profits arising from the two occupations in any given district will probably show that farming is as remunerative as railroading. In a new country, neither may get at first; both look to the future for the reward of their enterprise; but, in the lapse of time, the farmer's acres will increase in value, at least as much as his neighbor's railway stock.

Third—That, while the public welfare demanded that the railways shall be controlled to a certain extent by statute-law, it is by no means easy to determine

THE DEGREE OF CONTROL

which may be judiciously exercised. There is a point (not to be determined by every stump-orator) beyond which restrictions will be injurious to those who use the railways, as well as to those who own them.

I presume that there are few farmers, even, who will not concede that a pretty fair degree of business ability and energy are required to conduct the affairs of a railway successfully. Now, the value of this ability and energy is simply its market-value, as shown by what railway-corporations are willing to pay for it; and, until lately, there was more than one railway-manager whose salary exceeded that of the President of the United States; and, whenever railroading is surrounded with such restrictions as to bring the inducements it can offer to such ability and energy below the inducements offered by other occupations, such as banking, manufacturing, etc., the result will be that men of brains will be driven into other walks of life, and railroad-business will suffer in proportion. The ultimate result would, be that

THE STATE WOULD BE FORCED

to assume control of the railways, because their owners would virtually abandon them, unless guaranteed a minimum dividend on their stock. This would amount to a direct tax to support railways; and I am convinced that the same result would be reached if the State undertook to operate one or all of them, albeit the opinion seems to be gaining ground among the farmers that the Government ought to come to their rescue by constructing competing lines of road, especially one from Chicago to New York.

Mr. Flagg favors this latter idea, adducing the experience of Belgium in support of it. To this it may be said, that, while our beloved country has the undeniable advantages over the effete monarchies of Europe, it is not yet able to command a public service as cheap and faithful as that of Belgium, nor can it hold its public servants to as strict an accountability. This one reason is sufficient to condemn the plan, but others equally weighty will occur to any thinking man.

The result of government operation of railways would be, that the farmer would have to pay about

TWICE THE AMOUNT IN TAXES

for their support that he would gain in reductions in freight-tariffs.

The sum of these considerations is that, if "the people" carry their control of the railways to a point that will cripple them, the reaction will be disastrous to "the people" as well as to the railway-corporations.

Mr. Flagg says: "If it cost me $1 to grow a bushel of wheat, it ought to be worth that sum, if I have used due economy in producing it, and I ought to receive a fair advance on that cost;" and Mr. Smith "went on with considerable detail to show, by figures which are familiar to the reader, that the farmer has actually been receiving only 50 cents per bushel for what has cost him 90 cents to produce,—to denounce the state of affairs in a country like this that could insure such a result," &c., &c.

This, if it means anything, means that the community is bound to see that a business which of itself would be unprofitable shall be made profitable. At the first glance, I was inclined to dismiss such an assumption as absurd; but, upon reflection, I see that it seems absurd to me simply because I am a Free-Trader. The demand is, in other words, only

A DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

In this case, the tax which would have to be levied would be a direct instead of an indirect one; but, in all other respects, the "protected" farmer would stand upon a footing of equality with the protected woolen-goods manufacturer, and the protected bunting-manufacturer, and the numerous other "protected" gentry; and, as a matter of principle, I do not know what objection these latter could offer to his demand. He comes before the country with precisely the same plea they have successfully urged, namely: that they desire to follow a business the normal conditions surrounding which render it then unprofitable. They desire, therefore, that the normal condition of things shall be so far interfered with as to

MAKE THEIR BUSINESS PROFITABLE.

This can be done only by levying a tax upon the country at large for their benefit. In return, the country will reap the benefits arising from a diversified industry, whatever those benefits may be.

As a matter of fact, however, I *know* that the Protectionists would offer all sorts of objections to any such demand on the part of the farmers.

Their advantage lies in the fact that the farmer is not protected. To bring him to their level would bring them both upon an equality, which would make protection useless to either.

Almost the entire burden of the protective system

FALLS UPON THE WORKING CLASS;

but, potent as this fact is, they seem unable to comprehend it. From the protected manufacturer downward, the burden is shifted from shoulder to shoulder, until it reaches the farmer. It can go no farther, and upon him it rests.

All other classes of the community—the day-laborer, the tradesman, the lawyer, the artisan, the clerk—have their wages adjusted, not only by the law of supply and demand, but, in an important degree, by the cost of living. Any permanent rise in the prices of the necessaries of life is followed by a corresponding rise in the rate of wages,—using this word in its broad sense, applied to the compensation of professional men as well as to that of day-laborers.

This assertion is sufficiently proved by the rise of wages during the War, and the fact that a greater portion of the advance is yet maintained, though the purchasing power of a day's wages is not much, if any, greater than before the War.

Contrasting the condition of the farmer with that of other industrial classes affords

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION

of the difference which I have shown to exist between them. During the War, the natural operation of the law of supply and demand caused farm-products to reach high prices. Since the close of the War, they have steadily decreased in price, until, to-day, the same inexorable law of supply and demand has brought the farmer, alone of all industrial classes, back to the ante-War prices for his products; while "manufactures of all sorts," as Mr. Flagg quotes from the *North American Review*, have risen from 50 to 100 per cent." Mr. Flagg, however, seems to have but a faint idea of the importance of these words, and the deep meaning they have for him and for all farmers.

Further on he says: "Is direct better than indirect taxation? And, if indirect taxation is approved, should it be levied upon luxuries, upon all articles ad valorem, or for what is called protection? These are grave questions upon which I have not now time to enter, but whose consideration and proper solution are eminently desirable." These are the questions, I think, that Mr. Flagg

SHOULD HAVE TAKEN TIME

to enter upon and discuss. What he says about them sounds to me like saying to his auditors: I hold in my hand the key to the solution of our difficulties, but, for the present, I will not use it.

The sum and substance of the "Farmers' Movement," and their present attitude, may be thus stated: They see that their business has been artificially depressed to a point where it is no longer profitable. They demand that the restrictions upon it shall be removed, in order that it may again afford them an adequate reward for their toil. But they assume that the restrictions which encompass them have been imposed almost entirely by the railways, and their demand for relief is addressed chiefly, if not wholly, to the railways.

HEREIN THEY ERR,

as I think. It seems to me that the railways are in no great degree responsible for the depression of their business. To some extent they are, without doubt, responsible, but not to an extent which would justify anything like a "war upon railroads," which we hear mentioned every now and then.

One other fallacy, popular among the farmers, is worthy of notice. It is always assumed that a reduction in the freight-charges for transporting grain from the interior to the seaboard would be followed by a gain to the shipper of the reduction. In point of fact,

THIS IS NOT SO.

The reduction would be divided between the producer and the consumer at each end of the line. The measure in which each would benefited by the reduction would be determined chiefly by the supply of the product to be shipped. If the supply were very redundant, it is safe to assume that the producer would not benefit to an extent greater than one-half of the reduction in freights.

Of Mr. Smith's speech, one may say that, as it advanced no arguments, none are necessary in replying to it. Mr. Smith seems to be carried away, allowing his feelings to dominate his judgment, and to be descending rapidly to the level of buncombe-oratory. Some portions of his speech have

A DECIDED COMMUNISTIC FLAVOR,

but in America we can afford to smile at any such talk. His talk about the hovel of the farmer, and the palace of the man who handles his neighbor's wealth, and his assertion that the farmers had organized to pull the one down to the level of the other, might sound serious in Spain or in France, but here it is idle vaporing. [The report that Mr. Smith said he was in favor of leveling the palace down to the hut was incorrect. What he did say was, that he was in favor of leveling the hut up to the palace.—ED. TRIBUNE.] Communism is a plant of abnormal growth, and there are too many healthful influences opposing it here ever to allow it to attain respectable proportions; and we all know that our farmers would be the last to nourish it, even were it adapted to our soil. Mr. Smith's speech, however, is mischievous in that it leads his auditors

AWAY FROM THE FACTS

which it is necessary for them to consider soberly and dispassionately before they will make much progress; and, further, in that it tends to bring upon the movement the disfavor of thinking men who are neither farmers nor railway-Lords. No good end is subserved by an indiscriminate denunciation of other people as robbers, thieves, corruptionists, and so on; and, before expending so much force in "striking" for their rights, they had better learn where to strike effectively.

Having thus freely criticised the assumptions which I consider unwarranted on the part of the farmers, it is only fair to say that I am in hearty sympathy with their movement to a great extent, and I hope to see them

MAKE THEIR MARK

in contemporary politics. A thorough organization on their part, co-operative purchasing combinations, a fixed resolution to be represented in State and National Councils by their own men,—men whom they can trust,—will work a lasting benefit, not only to themselves, but to other good citizens as well. Our country is an agricultural country, and for its prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the farmer in a greater degree than upon that of any other industrial class. Each class is scheming for its own advantage, and the farmers have need to look after their interests more closely than they have done in the last twelve years. They do not need any "protection;" all they need is

A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVORS.

An equality with other industrial pursuits is all they need ask, but of this demand they should not abate one jot.

C. C. C.

Letter from J. Wilkinson, General Deputy for Pennsylvania of the Patrons of Husbandry.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: Your paper of the 16th instant contains a statement that there are only nine granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in Pennsylvania. I wish to correct this statement. There are thirteen organized and five more awaiting organization, making eighteen in all, and the foundation has been laid for more than one hundred more. This is two months' work of one Deputy only. In a few weeks the State Grange will be organized at Reading, and a corps of Deputies selected from among the farmers of your State will be put into the field, and then you cannot say that "at the East the growth of the granges has been slow."

I would like to say, further, that your independent course as a journalist had led many of us who have the interest of this organization at heart to hope that we would find in the *Press* a fair hearing, and perhaps a friend. But the tone of your paper has disappointed us, and to me, at least, it seems your sympathies are not with the struggling farmer, but on the other side. You seem every few days to find some new opportunity to give us a passing blow, and to characterize our efforts to break the iron yoke of the monopolists, as you do in your issue of the 16th instant, a "folly or a crime;" and that in trying to curb the growing power of railroad monopoly, by putting them under the wholesome restraint of law, "we have committed a most unfortunate blunder;" and a little further on you tell us "we farmers are cutting our own noses off," by what you are pleased to term our "assault upon railroad property." If by "assault" you mean to convey the idea that we encourage or practice violence to railroads, or railroad property, we indignantly deny the charge, and assert that railroad property is as safe and as well protected in States where this organization numbers its members by hundreds of thousands as it is in States where the organization is not known.

You further say: "In this country it is generally understood that this movement to regulate railroad freight charges by law has already proved a lamentable failure, which has disgusted its originators, and is not likely, therefore, to spread." Wherever when? We ask. We are aware that an attempt is being made in Illinois by the railroad companies and their organs, as well as outside that State, to create the impression that the recent increase of freight charges in that State was the necessary and legitimate result of the law recently adopted by that State, or, in the words of one of the railroad organs, "the law must be made odious that other States may be deterred from enacting similar laws. But this attempt to browbeat the people has, to use your own words, "proved a lamentable failure." The good work will go on in other States and Congress will be required to regulate the commerce between the States, as it ought to have done long ago, and settle forever this whole question.

You tell us further: "The only legitimate and efficient remedy for the transportation problem lies in unlimited competition." I am surprised that such a position as the above should be taken in a State where two or three railroad companies have not only bought up and control all competing lines, but where they have succeeded, either by fair or foul means, in getting the possession and control of the canals, owned by the State, so as to destroy all competition, and this is only a sample of what they have done and are doing everywhere. We have taxed ourselves to the limit of our ability to obtain competition, and this, too, has "proved a lamentable failure." Like the slave power of other days, the railroads want to be let alone, but we have silently borne their extortion too long. Truly yours,

J. WILKINSON.

CHARLESTON, ILL.

Death of a Murderer—Fatal Railroad Accident.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Aug. 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: David H. Drake, one of the prisoners in the Langston murder trial, which took place some three or four months since, at the spring term of the Circuit Court here, died yesterday in the County Jail at this place, from the burning received during the fire of the 3d inst., when the County Court-House and Jail was in danger of destruction by fire. It seems that the prisoners were troubled with vermin, in the shape of bedbugs, about their cells, and used kerosene as a means of getting rid of them,—the result being a fire, which originated in Drake's cell, and during which he received severe burns on the neck, shoulders, arms, and sides. Drake was formerly an employe of the Pan Handle Road, running on the Eastern Division, between Denison, O., and Pittsburgh, Pa., and was arrested on the 7th of March last, charged with the murder of Nancy Langston and Mary Easter, near Paradise, in this county. During the last session of Court here, he was found guilty by a jury, and sentenced to the State Penitentiary for the term of nine years, but was awarded a new trial by the Court, and a change of venue to Edgar County.

On Friday last, an accident occurred at the crossing of the Embarrass River, 2½ miles east of this place, which resulted in the death of an unknown man,—whether from suicide or not, we are unable to say. He was a brakeman in the employ of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and had been sent forward to flag an approaching train. He seated himself directly on the track, and remained in that position until struck by the express train going west, which he had been sent to flag. He was brought here, and lived until 9 a. m. on Saturday morning. From papers found on his person, it appears he is from Michigan, but more further can be learned concerning him. Whether he came to his death through carelessness or suicide, there is no means of finding out.

Who Pays?

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

If there should be a disagreement between the President of a savings bank or trust company and its Auditor, resulting in the removal from the Company of the latter, and the President should then publicly charge him with having been removed for insubordination and incompetency, and he should publicly allege in his defence that the sole cause of the President's dissatisfaction with him was his refusal as Auditor to certify the correctness of accounts which he knew to have been *falsified* by the President, and the said President should then, without any explicit denial of this, launch upon the press an overwhelming amount of *advertising patronage*, ingeniously contrived to lead the public mind away from the true issue, who (ought to pay for this advertising—the Company or the *President himself?*

This question is respectfully submitted to the policy-holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, hundreds of whom are, doubtless, readers of the *Advertiser*. It is of some material interest to them. In reply to the card of Sheppard Homans, lately printed in the *Advertiser*, stating rather pungently why Mr. Winston, then President, *wished to get rid of him*, a very costly advertisement is going through the leading newspapers from one end of the country to the other, the nearest it comes to answering Homans' damning accusation against the President—not against the Company—is this: "Mr. Homans was removed from his position in this Company for sufficient cause, by the unanimous action of its Board of Trustees."

For anything that appears in this voluminous and irrelevant advertisement, the thirty-six Trustees whose names are appended to it may have "unanimously" removed Mr. Homans, if they ever did anything of the sort, just because he refused to audit false accounts. The money is thrown away, even as a defense of Winston, and the Company has not been attacked. How long are the policy-holders going to allow Winston to fight his battles with their money, especially when he has nothing better than the Chinese weapons of fog and fragrance to oppose to Minie balls?

ELIZUR WRIGHT.

Aug. 9, 1873.

Soldiers of the War with Mexico.

A meeting of the soldiers of the war with Mexico was held at Monmouth, Ill., Aug. 13. An organization was formed, to be called the "Mexican War Soldiers' Association," with Col. John G. Fonda as President, and S. W. Smith as Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There never has been, since the close of the war with Mexico, any measures of adequate relief passed by Congress, by which those who served therein could be benefited; and

WHEREAS, We think the time has come when it is necessary for concerted action by the few surviving soldiers to take such steps to prevent their claims to Congress for consideration; therefore,

Resolved, That we have formed ourselves into an association for that purpose, and also to keep active the remembrances of those days which brought us together on the tented field in a foreign land.

Resolved, That we cordially invite correspondence from other like associations, and from soldiers throughout the country.

Resolved, That all soldiers who served in the Mexican War are respectfully invited to unite with this Association.

Resolved, That this Association will meet with any meeting of the Mexican War Soldiers for a grand reunion, at some point in the Mississippi Valley, during the coming fall.

Resolved, That this Association invite all the soldiers in the Mexican War who wish to unite with it, to send to the Secretary their names, company, regiment, and post-office address.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Monmouth, Ill., on the third Tuesday of October, 1874.

MacMahon.

MacMahon lives a retired, unostentatious life; and though he displayed extraordinary pomp, when sent, a few years ago, on an embassy to Prussia, his manners are unpretending and his dress plain. He seldom appears in uniform and the only mark of distinction he wears is the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. His most marked characteristics are a love of children and a fondness for study. He made a triumphant entry into Milan in 1859, with a little girl, who had offered him a nosegay, perched upon his holsters. He is probably as well versed in military history as Faidherbe, and is often busy with a child and map upon his knees. His favorite amusement is riding. In society he is shy, almost sad, and seems ill at ease. He likes to saunter about the boulevard, with his hands in his pockets and a cigar eternally in his mouth, when he is not on horseback; and he is seen to most advantage at home, surrounded by his family.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

The Massacre at Old Camp Brown.

Two Elderly Women Ravished and Shot.

Ineffectual Pursuit of the Murderers by United States Cavalry.

Wide-Spread Devastation Prevented by the Prompt Action of the Military.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP STAMBAUGH, Wyo. Ter., Aug. 15, 1873.

The most dreadful Indian murder that has been committed since the death of Gen. Canby, occurred at Old Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory, on the 24th of July, 1873.

OLD CAMP BROWN

is located on the Po-po-agie River, a tributary of Wind River, and, until about two years ago, was garrisoned by soldiers, who were then moved about 12 miles farther down, where they established the present Camp Brown, which is on the Little Wind River. The old camp was completely dismantled, and only a few settlers lived in the neighborhood. Both of the camps here referred to are on the Shoshonee or Snake Indian Reservation, and the settlers who are living here have been here some time, and actually resided on the ground before the Reservation was established.

AMONG OTHER SETTLERS

residing here was a Mrs. Richards, a native of Vermont, who had lived on the Pacific Coast for several years, and who was highly respected. With her lived her cousin, Mrs. Hall. They were both advanced in years, and, being utterly helpless, considered that no one would molest them. There was no house within a mile of their cabin, with the exception of one which was occupied by two men, who were carrying on a considerable farm.

On the morning of the 24th of July, the men had all left the place, being engaged in their various pursuits; and this was the time chosen by the Indians for making their attack. It is supposed they approached the house under the guise of friendly Indians, and actually entered it, at the same time holding out a paper to represent a pass from the Indian Agent. It is quite a common thing for friendly Indians to be passing along the road from their Agency, 12 miles distant; and but little would have been thought of it had they been seen, though, strangely enough, no one saw them. Mrs. Richards and her cousin

WERE SHOT,—

the former in the left temple, the latter immediately under the lobe of the left ear. Both balls ranged upwards, emerging from the top of the head, and smashing the bones generally. These were the only bullet-wounds. Mrs. Hall was shot in the abdomen with an arrow, and Mrs. Richards treated in such a way that modesty forbids the details. The women were found lying in each of the remote corners of the room, and, judging from the direction of the pistol-wounds, their position, and the attitude in which they were found, there is no doubt that they were first ravished, then shot as they lay. No other wounds were found upon them, nor were they scalped.

After they had completed their fiendish work, the Indians

ROBBED THE HOUSE,

breaking open the trunks, and scattering the clothing of the women in all directions. They carried off a gold watch and a silver watch, and a considerable amount of money in greenbacks. The Indians do not appear to have been in any particular hurry, as they made a clean and perfect destruction of everything. After they had got through inside of the house, they went out among the cattle, and amused themselves for a considerable time by shooting arrows into them. Quite a number were killed, while others will recover from the effects of their wounds. All around and about the house was scattered the garments and apparel of the unfortunate women, and every means was taken to make the work as fiendish and cruel as it was in the power of the savages to make it,—they seeming to gloat in the dreadful business they had in hand.

MRS. L. L. RICHARDS

has left four children living, namely: Lucinda, married to James H. Brown, and living at Helena, Mont.; Mary, living at San Diego, Cal.; Nellie, married to Henry Kelsy, living near Omaha, Neb.; and Clara, living in San Francisco.

Two days before Mrs. Richards was murdered, I was at her house, and asked her why she lived so lonesome and exposed a life. She replied that she apprehended no danger; that her son who lives in San Diego had visited her last fall, and perhaps he would come to see again this fall and take up his permanent residence with her. She said she had a good herd of cattle, plenty of land fit for cultivation, and was independent in a modest way.

There seemed to be a fatality hanging over the whole thing, and she scouted the idea of there being the slightest danger. She said she and her cousin were good rifle-shots, and had two guns ready for service, with an ample supply of ammunition. So firm a faith I never saw before, and she said the Indians would in no event take the lives of two lone and helpless women. Indeed, she seemed to have a hallucination upon the subject, and said she had received assurances from the Creator that she would not be harmed in any way.

Subsequent events have proved that the Indians had been

WATCHING THE ROAD

for several days, and had, in fact, a camp in the mountains, where they could see everything that was going on in the valley, and were as well informed as to what was going on as the inhabitants themselves.

Col. A. G. Brackett, of the Second Cavalry, commanding the District of the Wind River, with a party of soldiers, had stopped over night near the house, while on his way from Camp Stambaugh to Camp Brown, and had again stopped a short time on his return, a day and a half before the massacre took place. The Indians, from their eyry, were looking down, and making their preparations for the attack, as soon as the soldiers should disappear. Their camp was well selected, near good water and pasturage, and the cannies, or wigwams, were made with great care. Indeed, the camp seems to have been selected with a view to the commission of some dreadful outrage, and, for many days, the savages had watched for a favorable opportunity to carry out their designs. They seem to have been in no haste, kept themselves carefully concealed, and prepared with deliberation to carry out their dreadful scheme.

By sunset on the day the murders were committed, a company of cavalry was on the way to the scene of the butchery, and arrived there about midnight. The next morning early,

THEY TOOK UP THE TRAIL,

and followed it assiduously all day, making about 45 miles. The trail was plain, as there were some twenty or thirty Indians, and along the way at intervals were found articles which had been stolen from the house. The soldiers went to the camp which had been occupied by the savages, and thence continued on until nightfall. At the camp, the number of Indians had been increased about one-half. In the morning, a moccasin-track was found in camp, and, from this circumstance the soldiers knew that the Indians had found out that they were followed.

Lieut. Wheelan had with him the effective strength of Company B, Second Cavalry; and, early on the morning of the second day, was again on the track, which he followed all day, making a march of some 60 miles. Toward evening, a heavy rain and hail-storm came on, which washed out all signs of the trail, and the soldiers were obliged to look about for water, as they had had none for themselves or animals for twenty-four hours. About 4 miles away, a small lake was discovered, and there the men rested during the night. It is the opinion of Lieuts. Wheelan and Robinson that the Indians belonged either to the Sioux, Arapahoes, or Cheyennes,—it is impossible at this time to tell which, though it is hoped the investigation will not cease until the murderers are found out and brought to justice.

Reluctantly the soldiers were obliged to return to their camp, and leave the miscreants

TO GO UNPUNISHED

for the present. The guide could do nothing toward following any farther, and it was useless to try to do more; but the day may come when these Indians will be discovered.

In all its details, this is a most sickening affair, and has thrown a gloom over this whole section of country. Frontier-people must continue to suffer, and this will be the case as long as there are any Indians left to pursue their course of rapine and murder. It can hardly be said in this case that the whites were the aggressors. There were 1?6 Ralphs females, living a harmless life, and endeavoring to make an honest living, hurried into eternity under circumstances of the greatest atrocity. They had harmed no one, wished to harm no one, and only asked to be left in quiet. But the Indians waited for a favorable opportunity and then fell upon them when they knew no help was near.

Many murders have been committed in Northwestern Wyoming within the past few years, but

NONE OF THEM HAVE EQUALED THIS

for studied cruelty and insult to the white race. It is believed the Indians engaged are now upon some reservation; and, if this is really the case, they ought to be found. Our people have suffered enough, in all conscience, during this year, at the hands of the savages; and some course ought to be devised by which they may be severely punished.

The prompt action of the military probably saved the whole valley from being devastated, as the Indians were in sufficient strength to have done it had they been so inclined. The great body of Snake warriors, who are friendly, are absent from the Agency, hunting in the mountains,—there being only some eight or ten braves, under Batiste, remaining to guard the women, children, and old men. They may have intended to

FINISH THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION;

but, finding the cavalry hot upon their track, were glad to get out of the country as soon as they could. They abandoned many articles in their camp and along the route of their retreat. Hurriedly they went to the eastward, leaving very many things which are dear to the heart of an Indian; but their stay in this country had been sufficiently long for them to cast the shadow of woe upon one peaceful household, leaving near relatives to mourn for those who had been taken away.

VON WALDHAM'S CRUELTY.

no man living can equal an Indian; his whole mind seems to be given up to the invention of new methods and relentless slaughter. What good it can do any man to inflict pain upon dumb animals, it is difficult to understand; but in mere wantonness they do it, and gloss over it in a way that is sickening to contemplate.

Several depredations have been committed this summer near the mining settlements by Indians, which have first been attributed to one tribe and then to another. It is not impossible that all of them have been committed by

THIS SAME BAND OF INDIANS,

who have sent out small parties from their main camp in the mountains before hostilities set in. They had fixed up everything about them as if they intended to stay; but this last outrage was too much, and they had appeared in such numbers as to be easily followed. Indeed, they took no pains to conceal their trail, but made it as plain as could be by throwing on it the things which had been stolen from the house of Mrs. Richards. The hard-earned savings of many years, were thus thrown away, and scattered, and a happy household rendered desolate.

It is merely a question of time for all the settlers in the valley

TO BE KILLED OFF,

as the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes want no better pastime than crossing over from their reservation to the reservation of the Snakes, and there murdering all people who fall in their way. It is all very well to talk of peace; but, with hundred women lying near by, it seems like absolute mockery.

It is a mystery to me why the settlers continue to live away out here on this exposed frontier, when they could probably do much better were they to go back to some of the older-settled States, and there carry on their farming operations. But I suppose there must be pioneers, and some people must live on the frontier. It is a life which has its charms, and one which is not many comforts and advantages. There is a certain class of American people who would be unhappy anywhere except on the remote borders of our country, where the tomahawk and scalping-knife are in constant use. There are poor people, too, who cannot get a home elsewhere, and who are perforce obliged to do the best they can in making their way in the world. They have very little indeed to be with, and it seems very sad to think that little should be taken away from them; but so it has been, and so it will be to the end of the chapter.

THERE SEEMS NO WAY

by which the murder of Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Hall could have been averted. There were no men near the house, and the attack was made so suddenly that they had no time to escape. There is an old story-book in the camp, in which there are loop-holes for musketry, and a dozen resolute men could guard themselves successfully against a large number of Indians; but the women could not get there, and, even if there, they had no men to help them, and so fell victims to the savages. The thing was done at once, and the women were overpowered before they were aware of it.

Mrs. Richards had been sick for some time, and, when I visited her house, less than two days before her death, she was unable to sit up, but had her bed made up on the floor, between two windows, where she could get the benefit of the breeze, as the weather was quite warm. She was suffering from an attack of mountain-fever, and never rose from her bed again. She was a woman of great intelligence and much strength of character, and for many years of her life in the West. I trust her murderers may meet with just punishment. ALGERNA.

THE GRENADA RIOT.

The Recent Attempt by Armed Negroes to Seize a Mississippi Town.

Memphis (Aug. 18) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

By the arrival of a prominent citizen of Grenada I am able to give you the particulars of the disgraceful negro riot that occurred on Saturday at Grenada. The facts stated in a former letter and in your dispatches are substantially correct, but do

THE SEASIDE.

People Who Dip and Rub.

Talks with Consul Torbert, J. W. Forney, Judge Bond, and Gen. Sherman.

Cuba's Condition---The Virginia Campaign---Municipal Evils.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW JERSEY BEACHES, Aug. 16, 1873.

Let us, since life doth little more supply than just to look about us and to die, proceed down the planks of the hotel and interrogate people.

OUR CUBAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. Alfred Torbert, our Consul-General at Havana, with a salary of $6,000, is at Cape May. He has large peach-orchards across the bay in Delaware, and generally returns from Cuba at this season to superintend the peach-gathering. He said to me as follows:

"Spain has sent 95,000 troops to Cuba to put down the insurrection. Not 15,000 of the whole number survive. She has sent also three Captains-General since I have been on the island, and neither of them has been suffered to stay. In my judgment, the insurrection will never be put down. It has been handled with heroism and ferocity by Cespedes, Agramonte, Almeda, and others; and the Spanish population of Cuba has begun to make hollow overtures to the insurgents. Between the two races, however, there is little and contempt; and the talk of emancipation in Cuba is affectation on both sides. Spain has no credit in the markets of Europe, and she can get no more under a Bourbon King than under the present Republic. Her last loan brought about 60 cents on the dollar. Things are to come her resources to prosecute the subjugation of Cuba? The Spanish population begins to feel the hand of Fate against them. They are all Monarchists at heart, but the home-government is nominally otherwise. I see only two solutions of the Cuban question: Independence, or annexation to the United States. In either event, the bulk of the Spanish would probably depart from the island. How emancipation is to come about, we cannot now see; but such events are more apt to happen precipitately than gradually. The Americans can make Cuba double—yes, triple—its yield of sugar and tobacco; for they bring with them fresh sagacity and experience. The balance of trade with that island is now enormously against the United States, and Cuba's trade is mainly with us. A change of government in the island would lead to no commercial alterations. The native Cuban populace is in the main demoralized by slavery, and a very hasty emigration would go to Cuba from the late Slave States,—our negroes, perhaps, leading the way. That is the only outlook I see. Nothing grows better down there, although the great industries are fairly maintained. Coffee has been nearly abandoned; but the soil and climate will survive both the white races on the island."

A WARWICK ASSUAGED.

Next in the list of notables I may put John W. Forney, who is a little grizzled and thinnish about the hair and whiskers, but keeps up that fine, straight nose and profile which indicate something aristocratic in his combination. A good, brave talker, pitched near the line of rhetoric, and large and accommodating in his manners, he has many of the elements of a successful politician, except that touchstone, Cunning. Nimble enough to change his positions on public questions, he is not adroit at sneaking, setting up dummies, and ruining an enemy by refraction. He lacks the great Cameronian art of going off rooms, and also the desperate versatility of some of the Harrisburg magnates, who will walk along the line of the Penitentiary and propose a job to the keepers within.

"Ah!" said Forney, "you keep up your corner, Gath. But what is the use of fighting so much? When I was a young man, I walked around for years to invite somebody to knock a chip off my shoulder in 'Old Buck's behalf.'" "But somebody must do the fighting for the times!"

"Then let the d——d fools do it."

Forney is in a fair way to be rich before his death, as Thomas A. Scott has taken him up and made him the second Director in the Texas & Pacific Railroad. They are a trifle alike,—adroit, facile men, of active, almost volatile temperaments, who seek to make activity compensate for the profounder traits of character which are the fruit of original strength, trained by abstinence, silence, and method. Energy is no match for a long head; fertility cannot catch up to self-culture. The active man lies of internal heat and quick changes of temperature, while the great towers of humankind are reared by diligent restraint into the higher levels of character, and preside there, cold, icy, and equitable, as the husbandry in heaven. As says Shakspeare; and so, on earth, our wisest men begins by husbanding his strength, will, speech, and self-command. To own a newspaper, and from it to dispense food to a great commonwealth, is a wearing task; at the close of days had better be spent in the serenity of a complacent and productive old age. It is conceded that they no more suits attack, than in complaisantry and concord with the evil and the good,—holding the thunbolts of Jove, and still silent where it is god-like to strike.

Col. Forney thinks that Hughes will be elected

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

over Kemper; and this is probable. The result of the War have been felt and forgotten in the North, and we are in the time, then, searching on new positions. In the South, the news has not come to hand, and Conservatism is saying to itself: "Let us celebrate it by an appropriately silent ovation over a matter of no consequence." Forney says that he is in favor of the Federal Government assuming the debts of the Southern States, and thinks it would be a great boon of magnanimity. But are people made genial by the removal of obligations which they mentally admit and morally repudiate? The only class of men bothered about Southern State debts are the politicians, who find it difficult to demagogue around the question, and the stockholders, who want to wipe out the old debt in principal with the new. While those States are sectionally plundered, and controlled as they are, the removal of their obligations would be much like removing the French debt to Prussia for the sake of the Commune.

HUGHES

is an able and courageous man, whose late speech on the subject of discriminations against labor in Virginia showed a good, short hold in practical wrestle. He accepted the Kemper ticket of "Virginia for white Virginians," and put the other side on the defensive at the outstart; for to such an issue there can be but one solution. With every white man in Virginia soberly, thoughtfully in mind, and the Conservative elements torn to pieces between greed for office and differences of opinion on principle, the latter sentiment will be the wall. Desertions will decimate the ranks; there will keep it from the polls; it will find the natural inclination at its back, and it must tumble, sooner or later.

Forney spoke to me also about

KEMBLE,

the State Treasurer, of Philadelphia, who is figured in the libel-suit with the New York Tribune.

"He is a liberal man of immense wealth," said Forney, with whom I have had two or three exchanges of sorry compliments. "He is connected at Harrisburg which him to griddle the city of Philadelphia with railroads. He probably got his letter on 'Addition, Division, and Silence,' although he says he forgot it; but there it is in a letter? Nothing looks so ill, and is often perfectly innocent. When one is defeated at Washington, and I have to up the deficit, I turned to some under obligation, and they refused me. Not so of Kemble and went to him. He drew the public mind by his term in the Penitentiary. This is a curse of great watering-places: You never know who is introduced to your family. The Cameron-Mann-Hartranft Ring are perfectly absolute in Pennsylvania. They possess no social tone, though Hartranft has the most magisterial manner. At Pittsburgh they have seized Brigham's weak attempt to make an independent newspaper, and Brigham is said to have retired with $100,000, and sought Florida for a home. Russell Errot now controls the journal in question as a Cameronian organ. Any outlook to better days is gloomy. The money-power prefers to deal with politicians rather than with pure and vigilant legislators, and these Honorable canaille make the tone of society, from workmen up to greybeards.

I will relate, in my next letter, how the railroad-magnates of Pennsylvania play on the surface of each other.

GATH.

VALENCIENNES AND VIM.

A Vigorous Story of a Wabash Avenue Boarding-House.

North of Twelfth street, on Wabash avenue, there is a marble-front boarding-house which has figured before in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. Then, as now, it figured as an aristocratic establishment, and then, as now, the landlady stood for heroine. The previous case, which our readers will remember, was that of a missing watch and a "warning" advertisement, with the reappearance of the watch and no explanation of its mysterious absence.

This time about $200 in money and fifteen yards of Valenciennes lace, valued at $12 a yard, the property of a young lady boarder, disappeared from its accustomed place. Now fifteen yards of Valenciennes, to say nothing of $200 in money, is no little item to a young lady boarder; and it is very natural that she should make a noise about it. She not only made a noise about it, but she got out a search-warrant and sent a Constable through the house. The Constable searched the wardrobes of all the female boarders, of course, and what he came across could not, perhaps, be pronounced; but it is sufficient to state that he found the Valenciennes and the money in the possession of the landlady herself. Then ensued a scene which it takes a boarding-house and a complement of female boarders to produce. The landlady was wrathy and boisterous, and the young lady was firm and determined. The landlady heaped epithet upon epithet on the head of her victim, and though it only failed of a Kilkenny-cat affair for want of another cat, there was a plenitude of noise and gnashing of teeth. The landlady, much to the relief of the astounded Constable, brought the matter to an issue by snatching the lace from him and tearing it into bits. It was then the young lady's turn. She went to her work coolly but determinedly. In a word, she commenced by taking the landlady by the nape of the neck and applying a dainty No. 2 tasseled gaiter, elevated the virago out of her own door.

So ended the interesting part of this narration. The young lady takes her aristocratic hash in another establishment, and the landlady, now a firm believer in the vulnerability of bustles, is lying in wait for more tractable victims.

SUMMER-NIGHT FESTIVAL.

A Moonlight Picnic Given by the Germania Maennerchor.

The Germania Maennerchor having leased for the occasion the extensive grounds formerly belonging to the banker, P. S. Winslow, on Clark street, just outside the city limits, gave last night one of those picnics or summer-night festivals with which they are in the habit of mollifying the heat of these warmer months, and refreshing themselves after the labors of the day. The grounds are admirably adapted for the purpose, being well shaded, and descending, in the rear of the house, so that persons passing along the road are unable to see what is going on. A number of lamps and reflectors furnished an abundant light, and beneath the spreading trees, and in sequestered nooks, were placed tables of that peculiar shape and color which once pervaded the minds one of beer. Hither came the members of the Germania with their wives and children, and spent a cool and pleasant evening. The band played at intervals, and of course there was much admirable singing. It was a scene of social and domestic enjoyment, showing that gentlemen and ladies can meet together and listen to music and drink a little beer, even in this world, without being riotous. The only approach to a disturbance came from a couple of Lake View policemen, in seedy slippers and shabby clothes, who, though not members, and uninvited, intruded upon the private grounds of the Association, and were very much put out because they were drinking the beer they had bought. Finally, they accepted the intimation that their presence was undesirable, and the pleasures of the festival were kept up unabated to a late hour.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Rabbi Dr. Kleeberg, of Louisville, Ky., will preach Saturday, at 11 a. m., in the Temple of the Zion Congregation, corner of Sangamon and Jackson streets.

A special meeting of the Council is called for this (Friday) evening. It is surmised that an attempt will be made to adopt the Matz plan for our future Court-House.

The derrick on the County Jail fell yesterday evening with the horse from the second story of the building. The fall was fully 20 feet, and the only casualty was that the horse got a pretty bad shaking.

Congregation Benay Sholom will hold services at their new church, Nos. 390 and 392 Wabash avenue, formerly the Unitarian Church, this evening at 6 o'clock, and to-morrow morning at 9:30.

A meeting of the stockholders of the *Western Catholic* Company will be held on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, at their rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market streets.

A 4-year old boy named William Bildhauser was run over yesterday by a horse and wagon and seriously injured about the head and face. He was removed to his parents' residence on Wells street, near Oak.

The citizens living on Harrison street, between State street and Wabash avenue, suffer from the bad smell of the refuse on the street every day. They will feel much relieved if the Board of Health will at once attend to it.

An 8-year old boy named Joseph Borden, while attempting to take a piece of ice from an ice-wagon, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, fell under the wheels of a buggy, which passed over his face, inflicting only a few bruises.

The body of the boy James Mahoney, who was drowned in the river on Wednesday, near Chicago avenue bridge, was recovered yesterday morning and taken to his parents' residence. At the inquest a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

Goodrich's steamers are daily bringing to our markets large loads of fruit. The grape, apple and pear crop at the Michigan fruit region is very large, and exceeding that of last year, while the peach crop has turned out a failure, and peaches consequently will demand a high price this year.

Dennis Carey, who only arrived in the city from Ireland on Wednesday night, was yesterday caught between two cars of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad and had his left foot so fearfully crushed that amputation will be necessary. The unfortunate man, who was removed to the County Hospital, leaves a wife and five children in Liverpool, England.

Twenty-nine members of the Philadelphia Common Council who have been to the Pacific Coast studying the Chinese question, and interviewing the big trees, have finished their mission and are on their way home. They will arrive in this city in a few days by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and stop over long enough to take a look at our late burned district.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as Harry Day, a switchman on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, was coupling some cars, he was caught between them and crushed so terribly that he died in about an hour after the accident. Deceased was an Irishman, 23 years of age, a single man, and boarded at No. 239½ Newbery avenue. He had only worked for the Company a week when the accident occurred.

Yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock, while C. E. Bohlens, of No. 215 South Paulina street, was driving down Clark street in a buggy, the shaft broke, and the horse, becoming unmanageable, ran away and collided with a heavy truck on the corner of Clark and Washington streets. The horse, which belonged to Mr. M. D. Ogden, and was very valuable, received such injuries in the breast that it had to be shot by Officer Mitchell.

Mr. G. Laberge was driving with his wife on Paulina street, on Wednesday evening, and collided with the Monroe street sewer, which was left without a warning-light at that point. The buggy was utterly demolished, and the occupants were thrown out. The lady escaped with a few bruises, but Mr. L. was so much hurt in the back and shoulders that he is confined to his bed. The carelessness that will leave no sign of danger at such pitfalls during the night cannot be too strongly censured.

The *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday poked pun at THE TRIBUNE for taking the communication of Bob Jonsof Trier to the Mayor in earnest. To satisfy the *Staats-Zeitung* that THE TRIBUNE was aware of the character of the communication, it will only be necessary to state that the document was written at the *Staats-Zeitung* office, at the dictation of Mr. Hesing, by his lawyer, Mr. Julius Rosenthal, for the purpose of manufacturing political capital by making the law-and-order movement ridiculous.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad is busily at work laying a second track between Chicago and Wilmington, 15 miles south of Joliet. There is already a double track between Wilmington and Odell, a distance of 31 miles, making with the above addition altogether a continued double track of 84 miles. Supt. McMullen states that the Company would have built a second track long ago had it not been for the delay experienced in getting a bill authorizing the issue of bonds for that purpose through the Legislature.

The tug Tom Brown, with the schooner Bertha Barnes in tow, discovered, night before last, off Lake View, a boat in a water-logged condition, to which were clinging two men entirely exhausted and nearly insensible from fright and privation. They had started the day previous, with two other men, on a fishing excursion to Calumet, but soon after starting the boat was capsized, and two of them drowned. The two survivors frantically clung to the boat for nearly twelve hours, until rescued by the above-named tug. The name of one of the drowned men was Edward Hukerly; the other's name could not be learned.

The Board of Public Works are in a state of righteous indignation with the property-owners on Wabash avenue along the front which is being re-paved, for their delay in putting in the water and gas service connection-pipes for each lot. It is a rule of the Board that no paving shall be laid until these service-pipes are put down; but this is usually done along with the paving by special assessment. In this instance the owners did not wish to wait for a special assessment, and therefore subscribed privately to do the paving under the direction of the Board of Public Works. They are very dilatory in laying their connecting pipes, however, and this retard the paving, since the Board does not wish to have the pavement torn up hereafter. The attention of property-owners on the avenue is therefore called to their duty in the matter, particularly those owning between Jackson and Congress streets.

On to-morrow (Saturday) a grand picnic, under the auspices of the St. Bridget's Temperance Society, will be held at Sharpshooters' Grove. The object of the festival is to raise a fund for the relief of the destitute poor of Bridgeport. In this good work every movement which tends to practically benefit the people, the good citizens of Bridgeport (the Rev. John H. Grogan) is taking an active interest; and from the many attractions that are held out to pleasure-seekers (as well as for the sake of the praiseworthy cause in which it is given), we have no doubt a large number will be present at the picnic to-morrow. Trains leave St. Bridget's Church, Bridgeport, at 9 o'clock a. m. sharp. An undertaking so laudible deserves to be encouraged, and we are glad that the promoters have combined amusement with this one of the highest works of charity—a work which is the ordination of Heaven, and the admiration of men,—lessening the miseries and brightening the firesides of God's suffering poor.

The Board of Police held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Cleveland in the Chair. David Maxwell, John Hanlon, and Edward J. Bryan were recommended for regular service in the Fire Department. Cornelius F. Whitehead, a pipeman, was discharged from the service, upon the recommendation of the Acting Fire Marshal, for intoxication, and sleeping while on duty. A lengthy affidavit was received from a citizen setting forth that Edward J. Steele, a police officer, is not a citizen of the United States, but owes allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and holds a Captain's commission in Her Majesty's service, being a resident of Canada. Action upon the matter was indefinitely deferred. John Healand, pipeman of Company No. 17, was reprimanded for intoxication. W. J. Mooney, James H. Wiggens, James B. Carroll, Erick Erickson, and W. L. Sanderson, were selected to appear before the Board and be sworn in as police officers, for a term of probation.

A communication, addressed to Mayor Medill, was received at the Mayor's office yesterday, from Sergeant Bates, inclosing a photograph. For the information of our readers, it may be well to say that this is the letter which has brought the American flag into ill-repute, by carrying it, first through this country, and latterly through England, and, being possessed of most of the capacities of a dead-beat, has managed to subsist during the past three years, without doing any work, which latter omission is the real foundation of his fame. The letter is dated at Maybrook, McLean County, Illinois. It is English, and is the usual one-sided screed that comes from this land where books are not made. The purport of the letter is all that makes it worthy of notice. This poor fool wants to go up in the *Graphic* balloon, and he asks Mayor Medill to request John Wise to permit him to take passage as "His Honor's substitute." If it were known that the *Graphic* sail would end in a tragedy, then it would be well to permit Sergt. Bates to take passage. As a "substitute" for Mayor Medill in such an event, this banner fool would be a happy selection; otherwise not.

West Lake street is being repaved with wooden blocks, from the bridge to Halsted street. Consequent upon the several elevations of its grades within the last few years, the service-pipes of the Peoples' Gas Light Company were so much below the surface of the street as to cause considerable inconvenience in the laying of pipes to the stores and residences on that street. Taking advantage of circumstances, the Company is now raising the old pipes on the north side of the street, some three feet from their original level, and also laying a new line of pipe on the south side of the street. Last evening, just before quitting work, at 6 o'clock, one of the men was engaged in calking the joint of two sections of pipe, near the corner of Halsted street, and the contact of his hammer with the calking tool caused a spark of fire, which ignited the gas escaping from the joint, and severely burned both his arms, face, breast, and neck. The injuries are not sufficient to cause death, but it will be a long time before he can attend to business again. He was conveyed to the drug store of Noti Smith, at the corner of West Lake and Halsted streets, and attended by Drs. Sherrill and Hunt, who did all that was possible to alleviate the pain he was suffering, and from thence he was taken to his home.

The Illinois street shaft of the West Side tunnel has been completed, and work commenced in the main drift in the direction of the crib. The excavation in that direction will be carried only a short distance, however, being down hill, and the drift will then be run toward the Franklin street shaft. The latter has been commenced, and the work is progressing rapidly. The worst point to get a satisfactory start is that of the crib. The shaft has been sunk and the drift several times commenced, but each time the water forces its way in at the bottom of the shaft where it rests on the ground. None of the usual fillings have been sufficient, as yet, to keep out the water, and now the divar is packing around the base with a mixture of blue clay and straw. It is expected that this will give a water-tight packing as far as it can be used, but there seems to be danger that the pressure in the old tunnel will be so great as to force water through the earth into the new one. In fact, it has already done so to some extent, and great care is necessary lest permanent damage may result to the old tunnel, thereby endangering the city's water supply. The new tunnel will run south from the crib, at right angles to the old one, for a distance of sixty feet, and will then run parallel with it to the shore. This distance will be sufficient to insure perfect non-connection between the two, while the new one will pass through the same soil as the old one, and the experience in excavating the first will be of great advantage in running the second one.

FOREIGN NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—A grand beard and moustache show, with prize medals awarded by a jury of ladies, is the latest attraction at Woolwich Gardens.

—The air in the court-room during the Tichborne trial in London has been so bad that the authorities have set two little fountains of chlorozone to play in it.

—For a good head of hair a French peasant-girl can get 40 francs ($8) from the chignon-makers; bright golden will bring more, and a woman of over 30 got 125 francs for her stock of silver-white locks.

—There is now at Paris, in the national printing-office, dressed as a workman in white blouse, the Prince Macao, one of the highest personages in Japan. He has been directed by his Sovereign to learn the art of printing, and is doing so in every branch.

—By a recent purchase, the proprietors of the London *Times* have acquired the whole of Printing House Square, London. It cost about $50 the superficial foot, or about one-half what has recently been paid for land on Nassau street, New York.

—The correspondence of certain of the cleverest men of her time with Mme. Recamier, just published in Paris, shows that none of them wrote as if they were addressing a highly intellectual correspondent. On the contrary, they all seem to be writing to a charming woman whom they love and respect very much, but not to an intellectual equal.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Ontonagon *Miner* wants the State of Michigan divided, and a new State carved out of the Upper Peninsula and a part of Wisconsin.

—The immense river business between St. Paul and St. Louis, which formerly employed three boats daily, is now all done by one boat.

—On Friday last the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company paid $25,000 duty on the iron now being taken out of the river near the St. Charles Hotel.—*Cairo Bulletin.*

—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company has offered the convention of editors, that will meet in Sherman, Texas, on the 3d of September, a free ride to St. Louis and Chicago.

—The Western Illinois Bridge Company has perfected its plans for building a bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy. The structure is to be similar to the Rock Island bridge. The railways using it will pay toll, but the wagon causeway will be free.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that if the Minneapolis prisoners at Fort Garry are sentenced, "Manitoba should be wrapped in flames and the vermin hunted down and room made for honorable men and a respectable neighborhood."

—The last Legislature of Indiana passed a law against the killing, at *any and all times*, of any turtle-dove, meadow-lark, robin, mocking-bird, blue-bird, wren, sparrow, red bird pewee, martin, thrush, swallow, oriole, yellow-hammer and cat-bird. Hunters, take notice.

—The Kankakee *Gazette* says the Cincinnati stone for the Government building at Chicago forms a conspicuous portion of the freight on the Kankakee line, and estimates that there will be an average of twenty cars a day passing for three years to fill the contract.

—Miscegenation is not encouraged in the State of Indiana. Nicholas Keiger (colored), of Jeffersonville, has been sentenced by the Clark County Criminal Court to pay a fine of $1,000 and suffer one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary for marrying a white woman.

—The Supervisors of McHenry County, Ill., at their recent meeting, instructed their County Treasurer to use the money paid the county by J. F. Farnsworth from his back pay towards the payment of the county indebtedness.

—A Mrs. Barrett, of Des Moines, was offered a pair of shoes for a kiss by a merchant of that place. The proposition was not at all satisfactory to the lady, however, and she borrowed a revolver and shot the merchant through the nose. In her opinion, Mr. Barrett was too familiar, and she couldn't Barrett is any longer.

—Eighty-eight girls have entered Michigan University for the next year. Of these, forty-two go to the academic department, thirty-seven to the medical, and the rest aspire to the bar.

—Miss Ruth Taylor, of Green Bay, won a silk dress the other day by taking hold of the drag-rope of a fire-engine and running to a fire. The firemen have had to add 200 feet to the rope since then.

—The Reading *Eagle* states that while Mrs. John Fritz, widow of Maj. Fritz, an officer in the late civil war, has been appointed Postmistress at Reading, it is on the understanding that she is to have but $1,000 a year out of the salary of the office, which is $4,300, the balance being paid to the head clerk.

—Rings like diamonds; hair like a vexed mass of golden feathers; a faultless form; a hand which no man can look upon without an intense desire to kiss it—are portions of the description of a young lady who is Captain of a schooner that trades with Houston, Texas.

—A fearful tragedy was enacted on Saturday near Newton, 14 miles southeast of Quincy, in Iowa. James Hancock, a well-to-do farmer, after eating the throat of his aged wife from ear to ear, procured a rope, and going to the upper floor of his house, placed it around his neck and threw himself out of the window. When discovered both had been dead some time. The couple were old residents of that county, in good circumstances, and about 60 years of age. Mr. H. had been subject to occasional fits of insanity. —*Omaha Herald.*

—The Shawneetown (Ill.) *Gazette* gives the following as the result of Gallatin County's speculation in railroads: "A. Zuck, a miller at New Market, shipped one hundred barrels of meal to Shawneetown at the following figures:

Cost of car	$16.00
Drayage from New Market to Ridgway	3.00
Drayage from railway to wharfboat	3.00
Total	$22.00

"The cost of hauling one hundred barrels of meal from New Market to Shawneetown by teams would be $20. It will be seen from the above that a railroad which receives a donation from the people of this county amounting to $225,000, is to-day a detriment to its interests and a grand swindling monopoly that seeks to crush every farmer and produce-dealer to the earth. Let the people rise up en masse and either compel this road to comply with the law or refund the $225,000, or tear up the track from one end to the other."

—Detroit is beautiful for situation, and it has the reputation of refinement. In fact, no place, as a residence, is more desirable than Detroit, no surprise that its people are proud of their city. But Detroit has its drawbacks, as we see by the *Free Press*. For instance, a servant girl in Woodbridge street, going into a cellar, was left in the dark by a gust of wind extinguishing her light. She groped for the staircase, and soon her shrieks aroused the household, when all coming with a candle, it was found that a number of wharf-rats had attacked and seriously bitten the girl's limbs. And in another street, Prospect, two black snakes, six feet long, were discovered under a house, and in the same street the night previous a woman was in her woodshed, barefooted, and she stepped on a large black snake, and in her terror fainted away. Detroit has its drawbacks. —*Cleveland Herald.*

Bazaine's Needle.

Paris Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

Bazaine's trial would not last long had Metz been a Persian fortress, if we infer from the following remarks made by Nassr-ed-Din during his stay in Paris:

The Shah, looking at the gigantic scaffolding erected on the Place Vendome for the rebuilding of the Napoleon column, said to General Ladmirault, who accompanied him:

"I see what it is for. You will affix an iron needle on the top and make your Bazaine sit down on it. I would like to be there at the time. It will be very pleasant indeed!"

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

LITHOGRAPHING.

UNION LITHOGRAPH CO.

1, 3, 5, 7, & 9 Michigan-av.

Engraving and Lithographing in every variety, with skill and promptness. Bank and Commercial work, Plate Paper, or Metal Show Cards, in colors. Labels, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Cigar-Box Edgings, etc.

LOUIS NELKE, Superintendent.

LEGAL.

Assignee's or Trustee's Notice of Appointment.

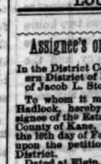
In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Jacob L. Stone, Bankrupt.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Alfred Hadlock, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Estate of Jacob L. Stone, of Elgin, in the County of Kane, in said District; and who was, to wit, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by District Court of said District.

Dated at Elgin, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1873.

A. HADLOCK, Assignee.

SCALES.



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STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM!

POSITIVELY

LAST THREE DAYS

OF THE GREAT

WORLD'S EXPOSITION

IN CHICAGO.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Aug. 21, 22, 23.

THREE GRAND EXHIBITIONS DAILY,

Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

THE VAST

MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,

With its wonderful collection of animate and inanimate nature, its marvelous mechanism, its life-size automatons, its living curiosities, its hundreds of rare wild beasts, comprising the

Largest Zoological Collection on the Continent,

Will be open daily at 9:30 a. m., 1, and 5:30 p. m.

THE MAMMOTH HIPPODROME,

The largest canvas covering in the world, seating 17,000, will commence its GRAND TRIPLE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE one hour later.

Admission ..... 50 cents.
Children under 9 years ..... 25 cents.
Reserved Coliseum Seats ..... 75 cents.

☞ Ladies, children, and all who can do so, will avoid the crowds by attending the morning exhibition.

☞ Free Admission to the entire great show is guaranteed to all who buy the "Life of P. T. Barnum," written by himself—best page, illustrated. Reduced from $2.50 to $1.50.

"Worth a $100 greenback to a beginner."—*Horace Greeley.*

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY!

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, by request, Tom Taylor's Sparkling Comedy,

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO OF LESTER WALLACK'S COMEDY,

CENTRAL PARK.

Produced with an Excellent Cast and Correct Mountings.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AND

SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Last Nights of Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT. The great Prize Drama,

HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

Grand Matinee Saturday at 2½ o'clock. Friday, Benefit of Miss Mordaunt. Monday next, Mr. Armandes Pastor.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art, 120 Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

Clark and Randolph-sts.

For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,560 numbered seats. Seats movable. Apply at the Hall.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North of Greece ..... Saturday, Aug. 16. | Canada ..... Saturday, Aug. 30.
Egypt ..... Saturday, Aug. 23. | Spain ..... Saturday, Sept. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

FLORIDA WATER.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all ports of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $35; Continental ports east, $40; western, $45. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA ..... Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA ..... Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA ..... Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ..... Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN ..... Sept. 6

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $28. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & SON, Agents.
No. 11 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Office of the South Park Commissioners, Nos. 161 and 163 LaSalle-st., up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Saturday, the 30th inst., for the delivery of the following material on Pavilion Parkway (Fifty-fifth-st.), in the quantities stated, approximately:

17,000 cubic yards of gravel, to be delivered between South Park and Western-ave., to be properly spread and rolled, and the road-bed finished to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

650,000 brick between Halsted and Reuben-sts., and 125,000 brick between South Park and Western-avs., the brick to be of the best quality of sewer brick.

1,100 feet 15-inch pipe.
3,500 feet 12-inch pipe.
4,500 feet 10-inch pipe.
3,000 feet 9-inch pipe.
1,800 feet 8-inch pipe.

To be delivered between South Park-av. and Halsted-st., and between Reuben-st. and Western-av., to be either vitrified clay or cement pipe.

1,800 barrels of cement, to be delivered between South Park and Western-avs.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. HENRY SAMS,
Aug. 20, 1873. Engineer in Charge.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University,

1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other Institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 85 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER IS SURE death to bed-bugs, cockroaches and worms.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 22, 1873.

The Wampun *Times*, Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, Rock Island *Union*, Fort Wayne *Gazette*, and St. Louis *Democrat* are the only papers which came to this office yesterday urging Senator Carpenter to bring libel suits against sundry newspapers to vindicate his character. The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* has heard that he actually intends to do so.

Satanta and Big Tree have been taken out of the Texas Penitentiary and sent under guard to Fort Sill, where a conference is to be held between the Kiowas and Comanches, and Secretary Delano and Gov. Davis. Gen. Sherman and other army officers at Washington are said to regard this as virtually a release of these two outlaws.

The "late Philetus Sawyer, M. C.," to whom the *Evening Journal* and the *Times* of this city devoted their obituary talent yesterday, is in astonishingly good health for a suicide. He left Eau Claire yesterday with no trace visible of the eight gashes in his throat with which, according to the *Times*, he took his own life. The origin of the report of his suicide was in the mistake of a telegraph operator, who, in chronicling Mr. Sawyer's arrival at Eau Claire and the suicide of a man named Thompson, got the two things badly mixed.

If the appeals which Castelar is about to make in person at the Courts of the leading powers on the recognition of the Spanish Republic could be reinforced by a few more victories like that at Berga, his success would be much more likely. The insurgents who have been besieging that town have been defeated by the Republicans with a loss of 90 killed and 300 wounded. Two of their leading Generals are in the latter list—Saballo and Tristany. The insurgents have, in consequence, abandoned the siege.

Maj. Southworth, the newly-appointed Commissioner of the Penitentiary (*vice* Wham, appointed to the Wardenship), was an officer of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry during the War, and one of the most efficient men in the service. He has previously held the position of Clerk of the Circuit Court in McHenry County, and no one is more highly respected in that part of the State. We believe that he was not an applicant for the position to which he has been assigned, but was chosen by the Governor by reason of the intimate knowledge which he had acquired of him in the Eighth Cavalry.

Mr. Abbott, the agent of the Patrons of Husbandry, who has been for some time at work in Massachusetts endeavoring to promote organization among Eastern farmers, has been more successful with the grain-dealers of Boston than with the agriculturists of the old Commonwealth. His speech before the Boston Board of Trade the other day has been followed by the organization of a Grange among its members. Similar action is likely to be taken by the dealers in other grain ports in the East. The farmers of Massachusetts take hold very slowly, only one or two Granges having been instituted in consequence of Mr. Abbott's labors.

The foreign papers bring the news of the death of Ferdinand David, the eminent violinist, composer, and concert-master. This esteemed artist, who was brother of Mme. Dulcken, the once famous pianist, was born in Hamburg, in 1810. The greater part of his life was passed in Leipsic as the leader of the Gewandhaus concerts, and as Professor of the Violin in the Conservatoire, a double distinction, which would be sufficient fame for any musician. He was an intimate friend of Mendelssohn, and assisted him in adapting the brilliant passages of his famous violin concerto. He was also a pupil of Spohr's, and his compositions for the violin are among the most masterly that have ever been written for that instrument.

The result of the investigation into the Wawasset disaster is calculated to advance the notion, so generally entertained in England, that there are very few disasters by sail or steamboat, if any, which could not be prevented by human foresight and care. The Inspector-General of Steamboats has satisfied himself that the discipline was very bad on the Wawasset, and the Captain has been made to acknowledge that he was running without a license; that, consequently, his boat had not been regularly inspected; and that he had not been in the habit of drilling his men in the use of the fire-apparatus. The steadiness and persistence of the Wawasset investigation encourages the belief that the causes of great disasters will be more earnestly examined in future. If the punishment of those ascertained to be guilty can also be assured, it is safe to predict that railroad and steamboat slaughters will be of rarer occurrence in this country than heretofore.

Jefferson Davis, it appears, was not the only one of the ex-Confederates who freed his mind at the recent session of the Southern Historical Society. Semmes, the commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, whose operations have cost Great Britain $15,000,000, addressed the Society in vindication of his attempt to destroy American commerce. The late Admiral claimed that the Alabama was a regularly-commissioned vessel, and that his warrant for all that he did could be found in the laws of nations, and justified his conduct from an historical point of view. Whatever estimate may be made of Admiral Semmes' defense, its conclusion was honorable to him as a citizen of the whole country. He expressed his willingness to leave his history and that of the Alabama to be written when there shall no longer be any North or South, and urged upon the Southern people the duty of dwelling together in unity with Northern people, and striving to restore the Government "to the pure standard of the fathers of the Republic." In this respect, the address of the Admiral was in marked contrast to the bitterness of Jefferson Davis' address on the following day.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and less regular. Mess pork was in fair demand and firmer for cash, at $16.12½; and easier for options, at $15.75@15.80 seller September. Lard was quiet and steady, at 7½@8c per lb for winter, and 7¾@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm, at 7½@8c for shoulders, 9¼@9¾c for short middles, and 10@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were in fair demand and ¼c higher, at 6¼c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were more active and unchanged, at 95c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active, but weak, declining 3¼c on cash lots, which closed at $1.18, and 1¼c on options; seller the month closed at $1.16¾, and seller September at 1.11¾. Corn was more active and firm, closing at 38¾c cash, and 38¾c seller September. Oats were more active, and ¼c higher, closing at 26¾c cash, and 26¼c seller September. Rye was active and 1c lower, at 65c. Barley was quiet and weak, declining 10c per bu, to $1.05 for new No. 2 seller September. The hog market was steady for light, but weak, and 5c lower for heavy. Sales at $4.25@4.90. Cattle were fairly active and firmer, with sales at $1.80@6.00. Sheep were quiet and unchanged.

Four or five thousand of the farmers of Iroquois County met yesterday at Gilman, in this State. They were addressed by Secretary Smith, of the Farmers' State Association, who modified the extreme tone of some of his recent utterances. He had been accused, he said, of being a leveler, and he was one, but only to the extent of wishing to level the farmers up to the prosperity of other classes. He called attention again to the contrast between the poverty of those who raise corn, and the princely fortunes of the merchants and railroad men who buy and transport it. Farmers must seek the remedy in combining together as other industries had done. If they held their grain for a higher price, they would get it. The resolutions adopted by the meeting are noticeable for their vehement denunciation of protective tariffs which are styled the sum of all villainies, and for their very outspoken language concerning President Grant's part in the salary-steal. His conduct in signing the bill, thereby putting $100,000 in his pocket, is declared to be an exhibition of morbid avarice unparalleled in American history. The resolutions also ask that railroad property be assessed for taxation at its cash value, and recommend the abolition of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

We have received the first number of the *Industrial Age*, the new weekly paper the prospectus of which appeared in this paper some weeks ago. It is a handsome paper, published in quarto form, and neatly printed. The *Industrial Age* will be delivered to subscribers for $2 per year, with a liberal reduction to clubs. The editorial management will be in the hands of Messrs. J. A. Noonan, S. M. Smith, and S. T. K. Prime, all well and favorably known to the agricultural community of the Western States. The paper is to be devoted to "securing to labor and enterprise their legitimate rewards," and to "protecting and defending the industrial classes of the West from the onerous exactions of monopolies, solicited and created for the public benefit, but too generally perverted into the most adroit and destructive public enemies that ingenious cupidity ever devised. The present number is filled with editorials and original papers directed to these ends. Among the articles are the following from well-known writers of ability: "American Railroads—The Cost of Transportation on Them," by R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y.; "Railways and the People," by Dr. O. W. Wight, of Milwaukee; "The Farmers and the Railroads," by M. M. Hooton; the address of S. M. Smith to the farmers at Pontiac, July 4. The first number of the *Age* is marked by ability, dignity, and a thorough understanding of the subjects to which it is addressed.

We should say that Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, a member of Congress from this State, is entitled to the medal for Congressional impertinence, even in a body that boasts of a Butler. A Western Congressman, at the present juncture of affairs, who accepts an invitation to address a harvest-home meeting on the transportation question, and then offers the farmers a defense of the salary-grab, has more impudence than all the other defenders of the grab have as yet developed. This is what Mr. Cannon is reported to have done at Danville, Ill., on Tuesday. Mr. Cannon's defense, besides being impertinent, was extremely silly, since, not having been a member of the last Congress, he rushed in to the defense of the active grabbers, of whom he was not one. This illustrates, however, the influence of the forward-pay. Mr. Cannon is willing to justify the back-pay steal in order that he may secure the benefit of the increase in the future. There is another point about it. Mr. Cannon, who belongs to the small, smooth-bore class of ordinance, received the nomination by a mere scratch. He has not a very strong hold upon the community, and he has probably made up his mind that his chances of re-election are infinitesimal, and that he had better take all he can get while he has the opportunity. Mr. Cannon has commenced his Congressional career by superfluously making an ass of himself, and he will probably fulfill the promise of his Danville speech.

An amusing musical contest recently took place in Glasgow, Scotland, which not only shows that the pursuit of Protestantism may sometimes be attended with extreme difficulty, but also very clearly illustrates the bitter denominational feuds in that country. It appears that James Conn, a laborer of that city, and his wife, are very zealous Protestants, and are in the habit of giving expression to their views by the very boisterous singing of Protestant hymns,—a style of music which, in Scotland, belongs to the most distressing "pennyroyal." The neighborhood, however, in which Mr. and Mrs. Conn live is Roman Catholic, and did not appreciate either the music or the sentiments. So, one evening when Mrs. Conn was sitting in her doorway, edifying the neighborhood with a plaintive but very exasperating ballad called "The Papist's Wife," the children of the neighborhood swarmed into the house and commenced singing Roman Catholic songs until they drowned out Mrs. Conn. Thereupon Mrs. Conn appealed to Mr. Conn, and Mr. Conn, stirred with holy zeal, drew a sword and charged upon the youngsters, who fled in dismay down the stairs. Subsequently, he girt his sword upon his Protestant thigh, and, going into the street, made a violent harangue, in which he requested some one to furnish him a Roman Catholic, that he might cut his head off. For this display of religious zeal the police arrested him, and he was fined ten shillings and sixpence, all on account of Mrs. Conn's pennyroyal.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

In rendering a verdict that the late collision on the Alton Railroad was the result of "criminal carelessness" on the part of Beane, the conductor, and Joshua Puffenberger, the engineer, of the coal-train, the Coroner's jury did only what the evidence forced upon them. These men were clearly proved not only to have violated the rules of the road but to have abandoned the ordinary caution which, in the absence of all rules, should govern men who hold human life in their hands. The evidence elicited could not fail to establish this. The jury erred in stopping here. The scope of their inquiry comprehended the regulations of the Company. The opportunities are exceedingly rare for investigating the means adopted by railroad companies for assuring the safety of passengers. It can only be done by a Coroner's jury in a case like the Lemont disaster. The jury in the present instance neglected to enter into this phase of the inquiry. If they had done so, there is little doubt that they would have probably found the rules of the Alton Company—which, by the way, are not essentially different from those of railroads generally—defective, and they would also have found that higher officials than the freight conductor and engineer failed to do their duty on that fatal Saturday night. The promptness and energy of Superintendent McMullen after the disaster; the solicitude of the Attorney of the road to secure the arrest of Beane and Puffenberger; and the general disposition on the part of the Company's officers to facilitate the investigation, were all calculated to divert the jury from a rigid examination of the rules and everyday practice of the road.

In a sort of informal conversation with Superintendent McMullen toward the close of the investigation, he expressed the opinion that a more general use of the telegraph would not make railroads safer, and that a double track, while it would prevent head-collisions, would increase tail-collisions. Here was a proper subject for the jury's investigation, with the Lemont disaster as a case in point. Were the rules of the Alton Road regarding the movement of trains by telegraph sufficiently broad and explicit? Was the telegraph properly used on the night of the collision, and, if not, who was to blame? Would not a double track decrease the liability of collisions both ways? If a double track is an element of safety, why has the Alton Road failed to supply it? Has the money which ought to have been spent in double track been diverted to branches and extensions? These were the most important inquiries which the jury could have entertained, and an intelligent discussion of them, with a verdict in accordance with the evidence, would have been a good basis for future legislation.

The only reason Superintendent McMullen gave why he thought a double track would increase tail-collisions was, that there would then be greater confidence, and consequently less caution. We fail to see why. By his own admission, a double track would be no protection against tail-collisions; then it would hold out no encouragement for greater confidence. Tail-collisions are more frequent at stations than anywhere else. If there were a rule requiring all trains to come down to a certain low rate of speed as they approach a station, so that they could be stopped in case there were a train on the same track, tail-collisions at stations could be avoided. Formerly the worst and most numerous collisions on railroads occurred at crossings; since the law has required all trains to come to a full stop at crossings, there have been no collisions whatever at these points. It is a universal custom, whenever there is a delay or accident *between* stations, to send back a flag in the day-time, or a light at night, which is a warning to all approaching trains. While this rule is observed, there would be no more danger of tail-collisions with two tracks than with one. The protection of a double track against head-collisions is too obvious to require remark. Even Superintendent McMullen admitted, finally, that "a double track was a good thing," and "he wished he had more of it."

When Superintendent McMullen says he doesn't believe there ought to be any more general use of the telegraph for moving trains than there is now, he says, in effect, that the situation of Saturday night did not demand the employment of the telegraph, and that any similar situation in the future will not demand it. For the fact is that the telegraph was not used on the night of the collision till after the accident. The rules of the Alton Road, which we have consulted, do not specify any particular class of emergencies in which the telegraph shall be brought into requisition for the regulation of trains. We infer that this is left to the discretion of the Superintendent, the train-master, and the regular train-dispatchers, as the rules say that these are "the only persons authorized to move trains by telegraph." On the night of the collision, the Superintendent was in Chicago; the train-master was, according to his own evidence, absent from the office; but there was a regular train-dispatcher on duty. There is a rule requiring the conductors of all trains to go to the telegraph office and report to the train-dispatcher; also to inquire whether there are any special orders. We presume that Beane did this, as nothing appears to the contrary in the evidence. It does appear in evidence, on the other hand, that the train-dispatcher gave no orders. Now, why didn't he? This is a question which the Coroner's jury ought to have asked. The St. Louis mail was behind time; the Chicago night express was seventeen minutes behind time; the Joliet coal-train was two hours and a half behind; several other trains were running wild. The night was foggy, and the regular time-schedule of the trains had been practically abandoned. If there is ever any good in the use of the telegraph for the movement of trains and the prevention of collisions, then there was certainly an occasion for it Saturday night. If the use of the telegraph need not be more general than it was in this case, according to Superintendent McMullen, then it may as well be abandoned altogether for the purpose of directing the movement of trains. The Coroner's jury erred in not including in its examination the inquiry whether the rules of the Company are sufficiently explicit in regard to the use of the telegraph, and where the fault lies that the telegraph was not used last Saturday night.

While Coroners' juries fail, in the investigation of the most frightful disasters, to trace out the exact responsibility of the railroad company and its policy of management, perhaps the surest safeguard that can be provided is a large statutory fine for every railroad collision. The railroad companies will then probably discover how double tracks and the telegraph can be used to avert collisions.

AN UNSEEMLY SCRAMBLE.

The scramble for the vacancy in the Wardenship of the State Penitentiary, occasioned by the death of Capt. Smith, was humiliating, not to characterize it by any harsher appellation. Capt. Smith, as will be remembered, was horribly mutilated in the recent railroad accident, and the doctors at once decided that he could not live but a short time. The news of his fate had hardly reached Springfield before five applications for his position were on their way from various parts of the State, and there would undoubtedly have been many more had all sections of the State enjoyed the same facilities for getting the news. It would seem as if a decent respect for the mournful character of the occasion, and for the memory of the Warden himself, should have kept off this hungry pack at least until death had enforced his resignation. On the other hand, buzzards never congregated more quickly or pertinaciously about their expectant prey than these office-seekers. With no respect for the living or the dying, with no reverence for the solemn character of the occasion, both in Springfield and Chicago, while flags were flying at half-mast, and bells were tolling, and funeral processions were passing through the streets, carrying the dead to the cemetery, these vociferous and bawling hangers-on intruded their private greed and itch for office upon the mournful occasion. A decent regard for the conventionalities of such occasions should have made the small margin of time between thus life and the life to come entirely sacred. Capt. Smith had been a faithful servant to the State, and while he lived no one had a right to ask for his office. There was no necessity for the immediate appointment of a successor. There was no possibility that the interests of the State would suffer by the delay of a few days, or that the affairs of the State Penitentiary would be administered in any other than a proper manner.

Another reason for postponing the application for Capt. Smith's shoes until after his interment would have been to give all hands a fair start. It was every way unfair for four or five men who happened to be within hailing distance of Springfield and Chicago, and thus became aware of the circumstances almost as soon as they transpired, to push in their claims ahead of others who were not so favorably situated for running. This unseemly scramble for an office while its incumbent was upon his death-bed, suffering most excruciating tortures, is only another proof of the debasing character of politics upon those who make office-seeking a profession. Nothing is so sacred that it can be kept entirely free from their clutches. No situation can be so solemn that they will not use it if possible to further their greed. In this particular instance, their action was hardly less shocking to the feelings of the community than the railroad disaster itself. Politics have sunk to a pretty low standard when office-seekers cannot wait for a man to die who has but a day to live, and are "breaking" for his situation before death has removed him from it. If Gov. Beveridge had ordered the ravenous crowd to stand back, and had administered a public rebuke to them for their unseemly importunity, he would have given expression to the sentiment of the people, and his action would have been applauded by them.

THE KANSAS LYNCHING CASE.

The extraordinary incident attending the administration of criminal justice which took place in La Cygne County, Kansas, deserves some public notice. Two women, named Kellar and Boyd, with their children, were murdered, and the house in which the dead bodies were was burned. Suspicion rested on Kellar, the husband of one of the murdered women. It seems that he and his wife had quarreled; that he had sued for divorce and she for alimony; and that she had found temporary refuge at the house of Mrs. Boyd, her sister, whose husband was absent. These were the circumstances under which Kellar was suspected of having killed the two women and the two children with an ax. Yet there was no evidence of any kind implicating him. Subsequently, it is stated, "additional evidence" was discovered, consisting of "a shirt covered with blood and identified as Kellar's by a peculiar button which the alleged murderer usually wore." Upon this discovery, it is stated that the rage of the people became unbounded. The Sheriff ran the prisoner off to a place of safety, but three hundred armed men compelled him to disclose where the prisoner was. The mob, obtaining possession of the prisoner, took him to the timber, and were about to hang him, when Judge Blair, of the Circuit Court, appeared on the scene. The Judge informed them that he would hold the regular term of the Court next Monday, at which the accused could be legally indicted, tried, and, if guilty, convicted and hanged by the officers of the law; he remonstrated with the lynchers, pointing out to them the enormity of the crime they were about to commit, and demanding for the accused the rights secured to all by law. He appealed for mercy to the criminal, promising that the trial should be prompt and fair. The speech was made to an assemblage of three hundred armed men, holding a supposed murderer under a tree from which depended the rope by which he was to be hanged. It was a solemn and impressive scene. The Judge was listened to respectfully, as were several other persons who made similar addresses in support of the law. But the appeal was in vain. The mob refused to surrender the prisoner to the Court, but submitted his fate to a committee of twelve of their own number. Of this committee, seven voted for the instant execution of Kellar, who was then hanged, one of those personally engaged in the act being Boyd, whose wife and children had been murdered. These proceedings occupied several hours.

A more flagrant murder has never been committed than this one. It was rendered more atrocious by the fact that the Judge of the proper Court was present and offered without delay to begin the legal trial of the accused at the opening of the Court. It was not proposed to remove the prisoner from the county. During the short time intervening before the trial and the probable conviction of the man, he would have remained in the virtual custody of the mob, and, if they were not satisfied with the result of the trial, they could then have executed their purpose. It is stated that those composing the mob were not disguised, and that it included nearly all the neighbors and respectable citizens of the township.

It is difficult to understand the feeling by which these people were actuated. They were ordinarily intelligent; were, perhaps, as a body, law-abiding and orderly citizens, and yet openly, in the presence of the Judge, Sheriff, and other legal authorities, they deliberately proceeded to hang a man without legal evidence of his guilt. No greater or more inexcusable outrage nor contempt of law was ever committed, and the enormity of the crime is aggravated rather than palliated by the alleged respectability of those engaged in it.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

The State Board of Equalization met at Springfield last week, and, taking advantage of the absence of returns from a few counties, precipitately adjourned. The ghost from which the Board fled in such terror was the matter of fixing the taxable value of the railroad property in this State. The taxable value of railroad property as fixed by the Board last year was $25,658,784 out of an aggregate of $510,886,683 of all kinds of property taxed. It is now demanded by a large portion of the people that the assessment of railroad property shall be advanced variously to sums ranging from $250,000,000 to $450,000,000; the argument being that, as the railroad companies declare that their roads cost them a certain large sum per mile, upon which they are entitled to dividends, the same roads should be assessed for taxation at the same valuation. The Constitution of the State of Illinois states very plainly this matter of taxation. It provides:

> The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property.
>
> The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

The action of the State Board of Equalization upon the assessment of railroad property governs in the matter of county and town taxation, as well as of State taxation, the same assessment being in force for both purposes. So far as the railroads are concerned, it is therefore a serious matter whether the assessment shall be increased, since the rate of taxation for county and local purposes is about twice as great as for State purposes. The "property" of railroads which is to be assessed and taxed consists of land, town lots, iron rails, ties, station-houses, and other buildings and improvements, and the rolling-stock. The franchises of the company are something very different, and the law of this State has never included them among the taxables, although the Constitution authorizes the taxation of franchises. Now the land, town lots, buildings and improvements, and rolling-stock are to be assessed and taxed as the same valuation that would be placed on them if they were the property of private citizens. The 100 acres of land contained in the 100 feet of roadway belonging to a railroad cannot honestly or fairly be assessed as worth more per acre than the land adjoining it on both sides. It is the land and not the franchise under which the land is occupied that is to be valued and taxed. The town lots owned by railroad companies must be valued just as the town lots, similarly situated and owned by private citizens, are taxed. The purpose for which land or lots, or iron rails, and locomotives are used, forms no part of their taxable value. A man may occupy a 25-foot front lot, improved by a four-story brick building, in Springfield, and may carry on therein a bank or other business yielding him a profit of half a million of dollars annually; but the lot and building occupied by him are not, for that reason, to be taxed ten times as high as a similar lot and building on the opposite corner used as a retail grocery store, and which yields only a nominal profit. The use to which "property" is put forms no part of its taxable value. For taxable purposes, a locomotive used on a railroad can have no higher value than the same locomotive in the shop of its maker. The iron rails and superstructure of a railroad have no taxable value as component parts of railways; their taxable value is that of so much material, and the cost of putting them together. To include the value of the franchises of a corporation, whether it be a bank, railroad, steamboat, or manufacturing company, in the value of the land or buildings it may use and occupy, is a glaring injustice. A man may have a patent worth a million of dollars, and yet manufacture and carry on his business in premises worth as real and personal property not over $20,000. Could there be a reasonable pretext for the State Board of Equalization to include the value of the patent in the value of the real estate, improvements, tools, and machinery of the patentee? And yet is not that precisely what it is now proposed the Board of Equalization of this State shall do in the case of the railroads? Railroads are taxable upon their property precisely as natural persons. Their lands, their town lots, their personal property of all kinds must be taxed as all other property is taxed, "in proportion to the value" thereof, and such taxation must be "uniform in respect to persons and property," or it will be void. Any attempt to go beyond the strict letter of the law will be a failure, invalidating the tax, and diminishing, not increasing, the revenue of the State. Let the Board of Equalization return to their duty; let them perform that duty as the law points it out; let neither clamor on the one hand nor blandishment on the other cause them to discriminate for or against any one, but let them assess the property so that every person and "corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property," no more and no less.

CREDIT MOBILIER IN CONNECTICUT.

The New Haven *Palladium* calls attention to the complete change in the manner of organizing railroads in that State during the last five years. Prior to the war, railroad companies were organized by cash subscriptions to the stock, and very few of the companies issued any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness exceeding one-third the amount of the actual cost of the roads. In one or two instances this rule was violated, but in those cases the stock of the company became worthless, the bonds depreciated, and the investment proved a loss. The other roads, built with at least two-thirds cash capital, have always yielded a fair return to the stockholders, and their bonds have been sought as good investments. But the new plan, adopted within the last few years, has been to have but a small cash subscription to stock, and often this was bogus. The main reliance has been on the issue of first-morigage bonds. Formerly, first-morigage bonds were popular, and sought after, because at a pinch they could be paid by the sale of the iron, land, and rolling stock of the road; but the case is now different. Now the first-mortgage bonds generally exceed the entire cost and value of the road when completed. The *Palladium* declares that "The result of this is that not a solitary railroad in Connecticut commenced within the last five years has realized sufficient actual net earnings to pay the interest on one-half of the amount of its bonds and debt." The Hartford & Erie Road has put out $22,000,000 in bonds, which are not worth over 30 cents on the dollar. The other roads in that State built upon the no-cash and all-bond plan, for the year ending September, 1872, owed $11,000,000; their net earnings, after paying operating expenses, were $110,000, or less than 2 per cent on the amount of their debt. Under these circumstances, it is urged that the Legislature shall re-enact the old rule prohibiting the issue of any evidence of indebtedness by railroads for more than one-third the cash cost of construction. The railroads built on that plan in Connecticut are all paying handsome dividends, while those built on credit necessarily cost greatly more, and do not earn enough to pay interest on their debt. The state of things thus described as existing in Connecticut is by no means confined to that State. The curse of the railway system has been the practice of building them without cash and exclusively on the proceeds of bonds, sold at a sacrifice, and issued recklessly and often fraudulently.

THE OCEAN VOYAGE.

The New York *Evening Post*, in discussing the question of shortening the time of the passage to and from Europe, points out the reasons why the scheme of making St. Johns the eastern and northern terminus of the railway system was abandoned. The harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland, is 300 miles further eastward than any other available point on the continent, and the harbor itself is a good one, but to reach the Island of Newfoundland involves the crossing of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 350 miles. That obstacle, therefore, is fatal to the Newfoundland scheme, though the plan of connecting Newfoundland from Cape Bay with Cape Breton Island would involve a passage by water of only 80 miles. Failing these, however, there is the other plan of making Whitehaven, or Louisburg, in Nova Scotia, 200 miles north of Halifax, the starting-point for European steamers. Both these places have good harbors. The system of railroads would connect all parts of the United States and Canada with these places, and passengers could proceed by rail to Louisburg or Whitehaven, and thereby avoid several days on the ocean. But the general scheme does not stop with shortening the route on this side. It includes a system of railways through Ireland, terminating at Valentia, on the southwest coast. This would reduce the time of passage from New York to London, which now averages eleven days, to eight days,—the time being from New York to Louisburg by rail thirty-seven hours; from Louisburg to Valentia, 143 hours; and from Valentia to London, sixteen hours. The time on the ocean will be six days, or little more than half the present time. The railway system has been already extended to Halifax, and it will not be long before the general scheme will be complete. When this is done, Louisburg and Valentia will be the places for taking on and discharging passengers, mails, and such light freights as are generally moved by express, and the shortening of the time, especially on the ocean, will make the travel between the two continents more pleasant than ever.

The Japanese are demonstrating their progress by the adoption of the follies and vices of civilization. Recently a sudden taste for lop-eared rabbits sprung up among them, and the amateurs paid enormous sums for fancy specimens. One of the craziest of them offered $5,000 for fifty Madagascar rabbits of the Duke of Sutherland breed. As another instance of this progress, one of the Daimios has deliberately thrown away his rank and his official privileges for the purpose of going into the potted-milk business, and has succeeded not only in establishing the superiority of his trade-mark over all others, but has also made a fortune already. The last evidences of civilization reported are the rinderpest and an International Exposition at Kidto. It is not related yet that their Commissioners have learned the peculiar civilized idea of selling permits for liquor-saloons inside the Exposition grounds.

NOTES AND OPINION.

State Conventions: Aug. 26, Wisconsin Patrons of Husbandry, at Watertown, for consultation; Aug. 27, Wisconsin Republicans, at Madison; Aug. 27, Mississippi Republicans, at Jackson; Aug. 27, Pennsylvania Democrats, at Wilkesbarre; Aug. 28, California Republicans, at Sacramento; Sept. 2, Minnesota Anti-Monopolists, at Owatonna; Sept. 3, Massachusetts Democrats, at Worcester; Sept. 3, Texas Democrats, at Austin; Sept. 9, Oregon Democrats, at Portland; Sept. 10, Massachusetts Republicans, at Worcester; Sept. 11, Maryland Republicans, at Frederick; Sept. 15, Tennessee Farmers, at Nashville; Sept. 24, New York Republicans, at Utica; Sept. 24, Minnesota Democrats, at St. Paul.

—Frederick W. Horn is a Delegate-elect to the Wisconsin Republican State Convention. He goes in to "reform the good old party."

—A friend at South Bend, Ind., calls our attention to the fact that, under the present general election law, Indiana does not elect county officers in October, but only Circuit Judges in a number of Circuits created, last winter, additional to the old Circuits.

—Martin Read, a Republican member of the Iowa Senate, sold out his votes to the railroad interest and was provided a place of refuge in Washington. His Republican constituents of Monroe and Wayne Counties, being now met to nominate a successor, say in their resolutions:

> That we regard the action of Martin Read, late Senator from this district, as a base betrayal of the rights of his constituents, and his appointment by the Federal Government to a place in the Pension-Office bears the look of reward for treason.

That we demand, in the name of the people of this district, that those in authority send the said Martin Read back to private life, where he may meet the contempt of a betrayed constituency, a reward that should be meted out to every public officer who betrays his trust.

—Brother Harlan, of Iowa, sitting in his Washington *Chronicle* office, says:

> There is no indication now of a new party; the political affairs of the country were never more harmonious, nor the organization of the controlling party more complete and perfect. Whenever the people of the country have the issue presented to them there is no hesitancy or doubt in their judgment on the record or conduct of the party in power. The Republican party, in the States or the nation, never was stronger with the masses of the people than it is to-day. Individual members of the party may have erred in their personal or official conduct; laws may have been enacted that were neither wise nor judicious, but the principles of the party, its organization, its controlling leading men, have the confidence and will have the full indorsement of a large majority of the people of this country.

—The Republican party never stood higher in the public estimation than at present. The reason for this is, it has justified by its acts the confidence of the people.—*Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel—Postmaster.*

—It is true, perhaps, that we live under the best government in the world; but, all the same, there is no doubt that it can be made a much better one. The Republican party is not as good a party as it would have been if it had had a powerful, watchful opponent to contend against constantly since the close of the rebellion. It has grown careless through too much success, and there are, in consequence, a good many political matters that might be reformed. As for the leaders in the Republican camp, they have of late done many things which have given influence to their opponents. The salary-grab, with its retroactive clause, was one of those measures which are not only crimes, but what the First Napoleon considered worse—blunders. They never would have committed it had there been a strong opposing party to use it against them; and, even as it is, they have almost created a party against themselves through their indorsement of the back-pay steal.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—The Democrats of Maine passed a resolution declaring that the Republicans, being in a majority in Congress, were responsible, not only for the back-pay, but for all the evils of which the country complains, "*including the seduction of Democratic members of Congress* to the corrupt schemes of the Republican party." If the Democratic members of Congress are so easily seduced, what is the use of electing them? Clearly, a party whose representative men are, the Maine Democratic Convention being judge, open to the seductions of the other party, is not the party to right the wrongs which its own men have helped to perpetrate.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—Find a man who would refuse a crumb of bread to a starving child, and there you will surely behold a shrieker about the iniquity of back-pay. Trot out a tax-certificate sharper who would gobble up the land of a poverty-stricken widow lying on a sick bed at the point of death, and you will have a photograph of another honest citizen whose feelings have been outraged by the increase of salary. Bring up from the sinks of licentiousness and iniquity, the occupants, and you'll find them ready to denounce back-pay as immoral. All over the country, the men that are so mean that they would "steal acorns from a blind hog;" grasping, sordid beings, who, if they had been accidently killed by a stray cannon ball while valiantly, bravely, and patriotically serving the country as heroic sutlers, would have stretched their arms up from the deepest grave and demanded a land warrant; men who could take 10 per cent a month from temporarily cramped business men, and enjoy a good meal the same day; men who would reverently partake of the communion, and then put counterfeit nickels in the contribution-box; dyspeptic men who grumblingly pay interest on their bank-of-health overdrafts for fun they've had in the days of their youth; barnacled politicians who have no character, and who stay with a party only while it pays to do so; ambitious little squirts, who imagine they are going to fool somebody with their bankrupt babble about economy; burglars, who steal the silver trimmings off a burial-case to buy themselves shirt-studs; black-legs, whose coat-sleeves are stuffed with aces and bowers; these, all these, belong to the great army of "economists" that are blatting about "b-a-c-k p-a-y."—*Gen. Ginty, in the Chippewa Falls (Wis.) Herald—Administration.*

—The candor and fair dealing of such men as Butler, Carpenter, and Ginty (the *Herald* editor will pardon this association of names), must do much to narrow down the issues between the Republican party and the opposition during the fall campaign in Wisconsin. It may be said now that the Republican party of Wisconsin, as well as of the nation, is fully committed to the increased-pay bill. The leaders of that organization have openly and publicly indorsed it. Several leading Republican papers in the State, besides the Chippewa Falls *Herald*, have come out boldly in defense of the measure.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—It is time to say to John T. Averill that, without impeaching his motives for voting in favor of the obnoxious salary-grab measure, and giving his frank and plucky defense of his action all the credit it deserves, he must understand, nevertheless, that he has painfully misrepresented the views of his constituents in that vote, and those constituents will cheerfully acquiesce in his repeatedly and strongly-expressed desire, before his last election, that he shall *never be considered a candidate for Congress again.*—*Anoka (Minn.) Union.*

—Never in the history of our Government was there a time when official duty and honor were so little regarded by public men as at present. The disgrace and shame which almost invariably follows in the wake of public transactions where there is any chance to plunder and rob is enough to rouse the nation to a true sense of its danger. . . . Either bad men must be taken from office and punished, or man's capacity for self-government written a failure. Defaulting officers and grabbing thieves cannot always dash their garments reeking with crime in the faces of honest people, and escape their just deserts. Everywhere the people are casting about for a proper remedy.—*Ogle County (Ill.) Grange.*

—The politicians of the Republican party act as though they dared not stir up Rankin for fear of something. Carpenter, who knew he was holding funds without bond, and who knew he was a defaulter, allowed him to go long enough to transfer his defalcation from the State Treasury, where there was no question about its being amenable to the criminal law, to a fund where they have sprung this question of no legal responsibility. There are as rotten a set of fellows at Des Moines as ever disgraced any capital. Considerable of this money was spent in the canvass last year. There is no question about it. This is one way in which the Republicans raise the wind.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—While the farmers have got their hands in, they can, if they will, save not less than $200,000 each year in Illinois, by requiring the Legislature, at its next meeting, to provide by law that the salaries of county officers be fixed at figures proportional to what other industrials are receiving. Should this be done, there will be saved in each county, annually, not less than $2,500, or $250,000 in the State. Nobody but the office-holders and office-seekers will object to this.—*Champaign (Ill.) Times.*

—Whether the fusilade of the Western farmers against railways and other monopolies will take rank in history with that of the farmers of Middlesex, who "fired the shot heard round the world," may admit of doubt; but it is certain that it is making no small stir throughout the West, and that it is sure to introduce an important element into our politics. The farmers are proverbially slow to move, and equally hard to stop when they once get fairly started; and that they are now in dead earnest there is abundant evidence.—*New York Independent.*

—The contest between the people and monopolies is just begun. No man can now measure the extent or predict the duration of the struggle. Henry Ward Beecher says it will be rather of revolution, and he is right. The man who can not see that the people are resolved upon ridding themselves of the insolent and relentless oppressions that have for years been grinding and crushing their industries, and paralyzing their honest efforts to

OUT-DOOR WORSHIP.

Second Day of the Desplaines Camp-Meeting.

A Large Attendance, and Interesting Services.

Sermons Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

Programme of Exercises to Be Observed During the Meeting.

The second day of the Chicago District Camp-Meeting opened auspiciously. Noiseless and still, save the sweet song of birds and the rustling of the haze, came the early dawn to the 1,000 attendants who had passed the hours of the night sweetly sleeping in the cottages and grove. The day was one of those delicious kind, with an autumnal breeze, mild sunlight, and refreshing zephyrs, that, to a thinking mind, is always suggestive of a great Creator, who has made all things beautiful and well.

THE MORNING SERVICES.

These opened, as they should, with a series of devotional meetings, the first of which was a prayer-meeting held in the Evanston tent at 6:30, led by the Rev. A. H. Miller, of Wheaton. As the sweet songs rang out on the morning air, a religious emotion pervaded the early assembled audience, and many said to themselves, it was good to be there. It is the testimony of one who has attended many, if not all, of these annual meetings, that the initial movements of this meeting, from a religious standpoint, are equal to any that have characterized the meetings of the past. Other prayer-meetings of the same kind, with like interest, were held at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m.

THE REGULAR SERVICE.

At 10:30 a large audience convened in the main auditorium (circle), and, after the usual preliminary exercises, were favored with an impressive and timely discourse, delivered by the Rev. S. Norton, of the Benton Church, and Superintendent of the Ladies' College at Evanston, who selected his text from 1 Peter, 3:7: "That your prayers be not hindered." The following is a synopsis of the sermon: A man's work may be hindered when, by his own act, or that of another, counter influences, operate to render his work inefficient, just as if by some means the work he hindered altogether. For a farmer to plant is not enough to insure the harvest. If he would receive the fruits of his industry, he must guard the ripening seed by fencing, vigilance in pruning, weeding, etc. As in farming, so many times in religious service, what seems to promise well is often rendered inefficient by counter influences, or neglect and ill-timed action. Prayers always are hindered if ineffectual,—ineffectual if not answered. We notice some ways in which prayer may be hindred:

1. They are often hindered by unbelief. Unbelief brought the heavy judgments of Jehovah on Israel, hindered prayer, and they entered not into the promised land.

2. Prayers are hindered by a life opposed to them. In order to work the truest effects and highest results, life must accord with prayer. The two should be parts of the same whole.

3. A want of brotherly love often hinders prayer. No diligent student of the Bible can fail to observe that Jesus and His apostles made great account of this grace. Hence their testimony: "Let brotherly love continue." And yet how lamentably true it is that a want of brotherly love often reveals itself among those of the same household of faith.

4. When we ask for what we are not prepared to receive, prayers are hindered.

5. An ungrateful spirit often hinders prayers. "Be ye thankful," is a Christian precept, and points us to a Christian duty. To omit that duty is to sin.

6. A spirit of discouragement sometimes hinders our prayers.

7. When we ask God to do for us what it is our duty to do for ourselves, we cannot expect any answer.

8. When we expect others to do for us what God only can do, prayers are hindered.

The speaker concluded with an urgent appeal to his hearers to avoid the errors pointed out, and to make such use of prayer as that it shall not be hindered, coupled with the final thought that, though Christians' prayers are often hindered, sinners should find no encouragement in their own prayerlessness, but rather, by timely earnestness, seek the divine favor.

After the regular services were closed

DINNER WAS SERVED.

This partook largely of the picnic style, and was as bountiful and satisfying as the most fastidious could desire. Hot coffee and milk, fish, vegetables, and meats, and the usual delicacies of the season were on the table, here and there placed under the great spreading boughs. The sage divine and the gay were gathered at the same board, and alike partook of the noon meal.

A CHILDREN'S MEETING

was held at 1:15 p. m., which scarcely differed from a Sunday School. Appropriate songs were sung and timely truths were presented. All were interested and the exercise will be continued at the same hour from day to day. While these services were being held, at the same time in another place,

A MOTHER'S MEETING

was enjoyed by the more aged, at which questions apropos to the occasion, were reviewed, mingled with songs and prayer. The regular

AFTERNOON SERVICE,

began at 2:30, when a much larger audience assembled around the stand to listen to a sermon preached by the Rev. H. L. Martin, of Waukegan. The reverend gentleman chose his text from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 5:21; "That as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life, by Jesus Christ our Lord."

The inherent sinfulness of mankind involved with the two great ruling powers of this world, sin and grace. They are opposite forces with opposite aims and results. Both are striving for the mastery over human souls. Sin degrades. Grace improves. With sin's rule, all men are familiar. That rule has been universal. Which of these powers shall prevail?

Shall sin bind men with his slavish chains forever, or will grace break the chain and set the captive free?

Let us step out on the divine promises with Paul, and roll up the curtain that hides the future from us. Note (1) the extent of sin's reign. It is widespread. Its blighting effects are everywhere apparent. Every human heart has felt its withering fire. It reaches back through all time. Its rule is discordant. It fills the world with jarring discords. (2.) Note the extent of life. Grace is the conqueror. As sin hath abounded grace may *much more* abound. As the extent of the one so the extent of the other. On one side the world presents a dark picture, a fearful fall, on the other side a darker picture. The sun of righteousness has arisen. Light is breaking through the rifting cloud. Cold and frozen hearts are being warmed.

It is the righteousness of Christ that giveth us the victory. He bore the sins of the race in his own body on the tree. His blood was shed to expiate our sin. "Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed garments from Bozrah?" He answers, "I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save."

The preacher sharply presented the contrast between death and life, and closed by urging all to accept the life set forth by and found in the Lord Jesus Christ.

After the close of the afternoon preaching service, the time until 6 o'clock was occupied as each might desire. Many embraced this opportunity to review the ground and otherwise enjoy the hours of recreation. At 6 another prayer-meeting was held in the Evanston tent, as was also, in another place, a young people's meeting.

EVENING SERVICE.

At the evening service a still larger audience convened than either in the morning or afternoon. Many more had arrived on the trains. The Rev. S. Washburn, of the Halsted Street Church, Chicago, officiated. The services were opened by the singing of the familiar hymn:

There is a fountain filled with blood
Drawn from Immanuel's veins,
And sinners plunged beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains.

An earnest prayer was offered, and the audience again sung the 219th hymn, from the camp-service collection, beginning:

Jesus, the name high over all,
In hell, or earth, or sky,
Angels and men before it fall,
And devils fear and fly.

Next followed

THE SERMON,

which was delivered in an impressive manner to a very attentive audience. The following is a brief synopsis:

"The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."—Luke 19:10.

Almost all the words of this sentence are emphatic. The sentence is a very pregnant one, and full of meaning. Following the leading of the principal words of the sentence, the mission of Christ to our world, which is the theme of the text, would present itself for our consideration with these three distinct thoughts: 1. The character presented, "the Son of Man." 2. His incarnation and humiliation, "is come." 3. The work he proposed to do, "To Seek and to Save that which was lost." On the first point, it may be said, Jesus' was no common character. There is a mystery in it that baffles human thought. There is a power blended with the mystery. The mystery is in its infinite depths, but its power over the hearts is in its infinite beauty.

The divine side of his nature is not implied in the terms themselves, but in their application to Him. Who would ever think of arguing the humanity of a mere man? The terms were not needed to designate his rank in the universe, unless there were facts or features appearing in Him or His work that evidently belonged to a higher nature. These facts are abundant. They appear in every word and act of His life. They clear the field for the application of these terms and the argument contained in them. Then comes the argument itself. It comes to reinforce the hovering conviction in the minds of men of his humanity implied in the question, What manner of man is this that even the winds and the sea obey him? It was difficult then, as now, to conceive of the divine and human in the same being. One class of minds looked for an earthly Prince, and hence were slow to believe his divinity. Another class, driven by its heart-longings for freedom from guilt, doubted his humanity. The needed argument supplied in the terms is strengthened in our view by reference to his relation to the race. First, of eminence in intense manhood, in perfection of the mental, moral, and social elements, as in no other mind; second, His brotherhood and catholicity as genealogically connecting him with all the races; third, His commission, Go ye into all the world. This brings us to the second division of our discourse, which is the incarnation and humiliation of Christ. In His coming is implied all the splendors He forsook and all the sorrows he endured. The preacher dwelt at length on these points. This coming was voluntary, the fruit of His love, was made necessary by His and against His nature. The third division of the discourse set forth the mission of Christ, which was to save the lost. This statement both exalts and humiliates humanity. What must there be in such humanity to demand this infinite sacrifice? What wondrous secret is his destiny? And then *how* lost this must be, this wondrous being whose sorrows strike so heavily the chords of infinite love, and tone down to such sad harmonies infinite happiness! The remedy indicates the nature of the loss. He comes to seek, hence man is a wanderer. He comes to save, hence man is lost in himself. Lost in pride, selfishness. The preacher closed his sermon by urging his hearers to accept the Savior who so kindly comes to save all.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The Scandinavians, who were well represented on the grounds, and who have two chapels, held a preaching service at 8:30 a. m., and a prayer-meeting at 4:30 p. m., at both of which the Rev. A. J. Anderson presided. To-day there will be preaching in the Swedish Chapel at 8:30 in the forenoon, prayer meeting at 1:30, and preaching at 4:30 p. m., at which Mr. Anderson will officiate. These hours of service in connection with this Chapel will be observed from day to day during the continuance of the meeting.

ARRIVALS.

The number on the grounds yesterday was double that of the day previous. There were present in all about 1,000 persons. Among the prominent arrivals were the Rev. J. O. Peck, Centenary Church, Chicago, the Rev. R. McChesney, Trinity Church, Chicago; the Rev. T. C. Gladdening, Grand Place Church, Chicago; the Rev. S. Washburn, Halsted Street Church, Chicago; the Rev. A. Yonker, Western Avenue Church, Chicago; the Rev. S. G. Lathrop, Maxwell Street Church, Chicago; and Father Stuart, of the Ohio Conference. Also, Col. Robb, U. S. A.; Samuel Kean, of the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, Ira Holmes, and others.

Several additional tents have been pitched and tents occupied. The probabilities are, if the weather continues favorable, the multitude will increase to the full capacity of the grounds.

THE SUNDAY TRAIN.

As many from the city will desire to attend the meeting on Sunday it is proper to announce that Mr. Hoag, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, states that the Sunday train will leave the Milwaukee depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, at 8:30 a. m. and return, leaving the Camp Ground at 6:30 p. m.

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES.

The following order of exercises and arrangements have been agreed upon and are announced, to be observed throughout the meeting:

5:30—Prayer-meeting in the Evanston tent, in charge of Rev. Mr. Miller.
6:15—Railroad breakfast.
7:00—Regular breakfast.
8:00—Family prayers.
8:30—Young people's prayer-meeting.
9:30—General prayer-meeting.
10:30—Preaching.
12:15—Dinner.
1:15—Children's meeting.
1:15—Mothers' meeting.
2:30—Preaching.
5:00—Supper.
6:00—Prayer-meetings in the Church tents.
6:30—Young people's prayer-meeting.
7:45—Preaching.
10:00—Tents closed.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

There are two of these on the grounds. Both are able to accommodate a large number. One is known as Turner's Hotel and Restaurant, and the other as Nasson & Tillotson's Hotel. Thus far they have easily met the demands made upon them. Those who are not too fastidious will find at each of these places a good meal. The lodging conveniences are as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

REGULAR TRAINS.

The trains which stop at the camp ground, leave the depot at Kinzie and Canal streets at 9 a. m., 3:30 p. m., and 6:25 p. m. Those passing the camp ground, but which stop at Desplaines (a mile distant) leave at 9:40 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 9 p. m.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

AUGUST 21.—The range of temperature this day as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.			
7:00 a. m.	58	1:00 p. m.	97
7:30 a. m.	79	1:30 p. m.	92
8:00 a. m.	81	2:00 p. m.	91
8:30 a. m.	84	2:30 p. m.	90
9:00 a. m.	87	3:00 p. m.	87
9:30 a. m.	89	3:30 p. m.	86
10:00 a. m.	91	4:00 p. m.	86
10:30 a. m.	94	4:30 p. m.	87
11:00 a. m.	96	5:00 p. m.	87
11:30 a. m.	96	5:30 p. m.	87
12:00 m.	99	6:00 p. m.	87
12:30 p. m.	99		

In the sun at 12 m. the thermometer stood at 110 above zero.

PERSONAL.

Gen. S. A. Hurlbut makes the annual address at the McHenry County Fair this year.

Augustus Armstrong, late United States Marshal of Minnesota, died, last Monday, at his residence in Albert Lea.

The personal property of Samuel Sinclair, late publisher and part owner of the New York *Tribune*, but now bankrupt, is to be sold at auction.

William Russell, elocutionist and author of various text-books and works on educational topics, died at his residence in Lancaster, Mass., on Saturday night, Aug. 16.

Albert Paddack has been appointed, by Gov. Noyes, Probate Judge at Cincinnati, vice Tilden, deceased. He has long been Chief Clerk in the office, and is familiar with its duties.

Gov. John A. Dix has been shooting snipe at his country-seat at West Hampton, L. I. Snipe-shooting was never better than it has been on the south side Long Island bays this summer.

W. L. Bancroft, of Port Huron, Mich., Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, has started for Europe. While absent he will endeavor to negotiate the sale of bonds for the completion of that road.

Gen. J. W. Phelps, of Brattleboro, is mentioned as the anti-Masonic candidate for Governor in Vermont, next year, and James W. Simpson, of Craftsbury, a last year's Greeley man, is named as the candidate of the Granges.

Capt. Henry King, formerly of Quincy, Ill., has purchased, for $30,000, the Topeka (Kan.) *Commonwealth*, on which Sam Prouty says $100,000 have been sunk. Mr. Prouty was State Printer and organist to Senator Pomeroy, and he lost the printing job in a test election that only preceded the downfall of Pomeroy himself. This disaster, Mr. Prouty says, "was a stunning blow to the *Commonwealth*, from which it has been reeling ever since."

THE RAILROAD COLLISION.

The Company Settling With the Heirs of the Dead.

A Complaint From Springfield---Conductor Russell, Etc.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the cases of the persons killed by the railroad accident is not unsatisfactory to the officials of the company. They are now settling with the heirs of the dead, and will endeavor to have all the cases concluded as quickly as possible. There is strong hope that Beane, the conductor, will be caught, the reward of $1,000 offered by the Company for his capture stimulating the officers to greater exertions. His description has been forwarded to all the papers along the line as far as St. Louis, and escape is considered impossible. His capture may be heard of at any moment.

THE WOUNDED

are getting along as well as could be expected. Mr. Truklemeyer, about whose recovery grave doubts were entertained, is progressing towards convalescence at the Alexian Hospital, where he is under the care of the Brothers and of Dr. Baxter. There are thirteen in the County Hospital, and none of them are believed to be in imminent danger of death. Mr. Buskirk and Mr. Schenck are the worst cases, but they may recover. Telegrams from Dwight say that L. B. Hawley, the express agent, is growing worse, and may die. Castell, the brakeman, and Cunningham, the baggageman, are doing well. Jacob Cumdett, one of the dead reported to be from Oshkosh, is not known in that place. The remains of Frank Bridges were forwarded to Mechanicsville.

A CHALLENGE.

At the inquest on Wednesday Mr. A. S. Hamilton testified as follows:

Q.—Do you know, in your experience, if a watch will stop if wound up too tight?

A.—Frequently, and it might remain still until a sudden jar started the wheels moving again.

Now comes Mr. Joseph R. Schmidt, practical watchmaker, of No. 193 Third avenue, and says: It is impossible to stop a watch by winding too tight. It cannot be done unless you break the spring or some other part of the watch. He defies Mr. Hamilton, or "any other man," to produce a watch which can be wound so tight that it will stop, without breaking some part of it.

A SPRINGFIELD COMPLAINT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 21.—The facts as to the manner in which the people here were treated in regard to the news of the disaster on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, are too recent to be smoothed over by an anonymous card such as was sent from here last night to the Associated Press. Your correspondent does not desire to open up the painful subject, but must in his own vindication say that the people here could not and did not learn anything of the character and extent of the calamity until the train arrived here from the wreck, at 4 o'clock, p. m., Sunday. All day anxious friends were trying to get news, and the railroad operator here did his best to get it, but failed. A dispatch sent by the Western Union Telegraph, at 11 a. m., to the Bloomington Railroad office, "Can you send us a list of the killed and wounded," was answered "No." This is one of many instances well certified. The inference to be drawn from the card is that the information was here and given out. The truth is it was not and could not therefore be given out. This fact I get from Mr. Leland, the gentleman to whom the writer of the card refers.

CONDUCTOR RUSSELL.

We are requested to publish the following:

This statement is substantially correct. Mr. Russell did all that a man could do under the circumstances, and, in my opinion, did the proper thing in preserving his train, and in obtaining prompt relief for the sufferers.

J. C. MCMULLEN, Gen. Supt.

Not the least among the incidents of Saturday night was the manly and thoughtful conduct of Henry Russell, conductor of the passenger train. He was sitting in the smoking car at the time of the collision, and, although twice thrown to the floor by the shock, quickly recovered himself and ran out to inspect the scene. A glance told him all, and he set to work in an instant.

There was little doubt as to his duty. Before him were thirty or forty strong men, abundantly able to render all the assistance possible under the circumstances; on the road between him and Chicago was a passenger train from Kansas, carrying the Division Superintendent and other officers of the road. The latter would arrive in Chicago at 11 o'clock, and then (it being Saturday night) all the telegraph offices along the road would be closed, and there would be no chance to get outside relief. No alternative was offered him, it was now half-past 10, and in thirty minutes all communication would be shut off. He *must* reach a telegraph office.

Hastily stationing signals in the rear of his train to prevent a second disaster, he started Lindsey for Willow Springs and himself for Lemont. On the way he met Houston's relief-engine with a doctor. Stepping aboard, they ran down to the wreck, left the doctor, and then went to the station.

At Lemont he telegraphed to Chicago. The operator had gone home, but the telegram was taken off at the Round-House and a messenger started. He ran all the way, and reached the depot before the Division Superintendent had gone.

Thus the relief-train was made possible. It was *less than forty minutes from the moment of the collision before the Superintendent received notice.* Had Russell hesitated or done anything else than he did, the agony of the sufferers would have been increased an hundred fold. Such men are rare.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The upper sixty miles of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, over which passes its enormous coal traffic, in addition to its grain and lumber, its local passenger business, which is large, and its through passenger business, which embraces the communication between the two great cities of the West—this piece of road, crowded as it has been for years, and of late so blocked by the number of trains as to cause daily delays, is a single track. No wonder collisions sometimes occur. Why is it a single track? Has the Company no money to make it double? The Railroad Commissioners report it to be the only first-class road in the State; its business and its revenues are known to be enormous.

There is money enough, but not for double tracks. The vast earnings go to build branches and to buy up connecting lines, and to lay schemes for competition with competing lines, and to reach out after a business that does not yet exist, and to offer cheap through rates to Missouri grain, while the Illinois farmer, for whose benefit the road was encouraged and helped by the State, must pay local rates and submit to the delay and danger of an overcrowded single track.

There are not more dangerous and outrageous traps in our whole system of railway mismanagement and malconstruction than these single tracks on the ends, particularly of our trunk lines, where local residences and manufactories require a constant and irregular traffic, in addition to the through business of the line. DOUBLE TRACK.

A RAILROAD CHERUB.

From the Rock Island Union.

Edward Beane, the conductor of the freight train which crushed into an express train on the Chicago & Alton Road last Saturday night, with the happy result of about fifty killed and wounded, made the pleasant remark as he undertook the venture, that he "would beat the express to Willow Springs or bust." And yet this man was not busted, and still lives. In our whole life we never formed a component part of a mob, and in all our editorial career we have opposed lynch law. We never yet saw or read of the occasion to justify it in a community that had legal laws of its own, offering even probable surety for carrying out the law against wilful violators thereof. But we candidly confess that if we saw this Ed. Beane in the hands of a gang of lynchers, with a rope around his dirty neck, and the other end around the firm branch of a green apple-tree, and heard the ringleader mildly remark, "Swing him up," and saw the swaying mass proceed to swing,—we should merely suggest, in our usual bland and childlike voice and smile, after being sure the rope was taut, "My dear fellow-Christians, don't you think you are going *too* far with this,—don't you think that rope is a little *too* tight—*couldn't* you draw it milder and let him be a little longer a-dying," so as to have time to reflect on this somewhat serious matter, and on his especial sinfulness as a party therein, and so forgive you, if so pleasantly disposed, as he hopes to be forgiven by those he crushed and scalded to death. *Can* you be so inhuman as to strangle him to death in a second, and out his interesting life off so sudden? Consider his hopes and our Christian feeling, and let him be about fifteen minutes considering on the matter as he 'shuffles off the mortal coil,' with no platform under his feet to shuffle on."

A Proclamation.

NEWMANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 4, 1873.

To the Editor of the Virginia (Ill.) Jeffersonian:

Whereas, the report has been extensively circulated that I am a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Schools in Cass County, Illinois, now, therefore, know ye all men, by these presents, that I, Sallie Craven, am *not* a candidate; neither do I crave the honors or emoluments accruing from said office in this A. D. 1873—the pinnacle of my ambition at this time not reaching higher than teaching a district school near Chandlerville, and receiving at the close of each month an order on the Township Treasurer for $60.

Would it not be well for each family in Cass County to be provided with one or more of our local papers, that they may ascertain who the candidates are, and not annoy those who are not seeking official honors with their factitious fabrications?

We have been excessively annoyed by inquiries relative to the above matter, as well as by the look of disappointment which settles upon the Johnsons, Browns, and Smiths whenever we pass them without a campaign shake of the hand, and a declaration of their offsprings, unusual precocity, as evinced while we were their fortunate instructress. Nor is this all. Nay verily! Every *Hans* and *Pat* of street corner notoriety evidently expected us to "stand treat."

SALLIE CRAVEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

After more than a week of melodrama, a good audience assembled in McVicker's Theatre last evening to greet with their approval Mr. Lester Wallack's comedy, "Central Park," a piece which had been heralded with promises of unusual enjoyment. If they anticipated real fun, then they were not disappointed, for the piece scintillates through every act. There is not very much of a plot to the piece, but there is abundance of wit. It is very much such a comedy as "Saratoga," and compares very favorably with that gem of modern production. The author's intention is apparently to keep the audience in perpetual good-humor, and in this he succeeded admirably. The dialogue is exceedingly witty, and in the hands of a company capable of appreciating a good comedy could not but fare well. Mr. McVicker's company evidently took in the situation, and rendered it with spirit and zest. Those who were not acquainted with the facts of the case would scarcely have supposed, from what they saw, that Mrs. Thomas Barry, who played the exacting part of *Flora Myrtle*, was scarcely able through a severe, sudden sickness, to appear upon the stage. That she did so, and in doing so won the frequent applause of the audience was greatly to her credit, for the role in which she appeared was assuredly one which exerted her considerably. In her scenes with *Wyndham Otis* (Mr. Floyd), Mrs. Barry showed such aptitude for strong comedy parts that she more than claimed her share of the honors of the evening. If there was any vulnerable point in her performance, it was that of her dressing, which was almost too plain for the character. She displayed an appreciation of the part, however, which, considering the disadvantages under which she labored, was surprising. At any rate, it suggested to those who were aware of the situation that she could render it in a manner which would leave little or nothing to be desired. It is unquestionably the most favorable appearance that she has made, and will probably be, this evening, without a flaw. We have heretofore remarked the peculiar ease with which Mr. Floyd appears as a gentleman on the stage. If anybody who saw him act in the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" had any doubt of his capacity in this direction, that doubt will be immediately removed by seeing him in the role of *Wyndham Otis*. The piece itself is so peculiarly strong in its characters as to be farcical. The same remark is true of "Saratoga," and as "Central Park" resembles that play in a great many respects, a fair idea may be reached of the requirements of the character. It is refreshing to see such a stage gentleman as Mr. Floyd produces. It is free from stupidity, free from swagger, and free from flashiness. It is gentlemanly from the first act to the last. It is dressed as a gentleman of an eccentric mould, and acted faithfully. Even in the trifling act of wheeling a chair to the front of the stage, Mr. Floyd is a gentleman. He bows with consummate grace, and makes more out of a single line than many leading men can make out of a part. Here is his strong point, and to several of the gentlemen who essay similar roles we cordially recommend a study of Mr. Floyd. There is a touch of John Brougham about him, but it is Brougham refined. More and more does Chicago learn of the bravity of his every move here. It would be everything to a theatre to engage Mr. Floyd, for never before has an audience been treated to the sight of so consummate a gentleman upon the stage. As "stars" go, he could star through the country upon the grace of his manner, let alone the strength of his impersonations. And it is worth an evening to see the piece, if it is only to watch this gentleman in every situation. Beside this strong recommendation, Mr. Floyd is a vigorous photographer of character, and to have him in the cast is to have a host. Mrs. Allen as *Mrs. Flamberry* was scarcely equal to Mrs. Allen in some parts in which she has appeared during the present season, but far superior to Mrs. Allen of a year ago, so much so as to sustain the promise of her first appearance since the reopening. Mr. Rainford as *Kerr Flamberry* met the requirements of the part, and that is saying very much. Mrs. Stoneall in the role of *Bridget Dolan* was evidently out of her element, but the popular belief that "Mrs. Stoneall always does well" was sustained. Taken as a whole, "Central Park" is a laughable affair, and is well acted by the company. So seldom has a piece been produced in Chicago without some disadvantages that it would not be graceful to dwell upon the weak points in this. It is well worthy of the theatre, and little more in its praise need be said.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The sterling comedy "The Victims" was produced last evening at Hooley's Theatre, and that, too, in a manner which fully compensated for the error that the management made in the earlier part of the week. The drama is one of Tom Taylor's very best, and it could not have been put upon the stage with better accessories than it was last evening. The scenery was all that the most fastidious critic could wish, and the dressing equally good. These two important facts guaranteed, the acting alone was to be regarded. Perhaps the public may not appreciate the character of *Herbert Pitzherbert*, as presented by Mr. Norris, so well as the journalists who see the piece. But Mr. Norris has made a hit. Whether it be a mere accident or a shrewd imitation of the peculiarities of a journalist formerly of this city, but now of a more rigid latitude, we do not know; but had Mr. Norris been intimately acquainted with the gentleman, and "made up" for him, he could not, in his appearance and manner, have given a more faithful portrait. The character is an eccentric one, and to the casual observer might appear somewhat of a caricature, but, as Mr. Norris presents it, it is a ridiculously faithful likeness. His voice, his appearance of abstraction, his pompous, didactic style, are, to those in the secret, absolutely convulsing, and, though persons out of the profession may not recognize the picture, those who have had the advantage of meeting the illustrious newspaper man here depicted must enjoy the joke amazingly. If Mr. Norris could only quote a few lines of original poetry, or attend a midnight gathering in the dark, he could, in addition to his own salary, claim that of the person he so admirably imitates. It is always pleasing to speak well of an actor's efforts, and this acknowledgment of Mr. Norris' powers of imitation is most cheerfully made. It may be accidental, but it seems impossible that it should be so. A few more such efforts and Mr. Norris will find himself famous. Mr. Giddens in the role of *Mr. Muddlemist*, a metaphysician, was excellent. Mr. Giddens averages high, and his impersonation of the incomprehensible gentleman was very amusing. Notwithstanding his youthful appearance, he made up well, although the brogue he attempted could not have been identified by any member of the great Anglo-Saxon family. He acted with his usual finish and completeness, and deserves credit for it. The most conspicuous part was that of *Joshua Butterby*, which was of course played by the new comedian, Mr. Bishop. Chicago audiences have hitherto identified John Dillon with that character, and have supposed that nobody else could play the part. Mr. Bishop gives an entirely different interpretation of it, broader in some respects, but intensely funny—more humorous, indeed, than Mr. Dillon's. There is a perpetual giggle through the audience whenever he appears, just as there was when Dillon came upon the stage. Mrs. Maeder was, as usual, strong in her part of *Mrs. Crane*, and the other characters were all acceptable, if not worthy of especial mention. "The Victims" will be played for the rest of the week.

BARNUM'S SHOW.

Barnum's big show continues to draw immense crowds morning, afternoon, and evening of each day. Everybody seems to have gone or to be going, and the audiences yesterday filled the seats to their utmost capacity. It may not be generally known that there are two rings where performances take place simultaneously. The difficulty about it is that it takes a cross-eyed man to take in both exhibitions at the same time. Still there is diversity, and when the observer gets tired of looking at one, if it be possible to get tired, he can relieve his mind by leveling his eyes on the other. The most rigid discipline seems to pervade the entire establishment. It runs with the precision of a well regulated machine. Every man is in his place at the proper instant, and so is every animal. There are no breaks or gaps; everything works smooth and easy. The museum and manageries are full of people from morning to night, and it takes hours to give the curiosities, living and dead, the careful study they deserve. The attendants are courteous and polite. To be so is one of the qualifications required of them before receiving an appointment. They answer all questions civilly, and impart much useful and interesting knowledge. There is no such thing as profanity or unbecoming language among the 600 employes. It is not allowed, and would be punished by instant dismissal. This is right, and Mr. Barnum, in compelling decency in language and conduct among his attaches, has done much to elevate the standard of circus exhibitions. There will be but two days more at the show and then the caravan will wend its way towards the East. Wherever it goes we believe it will be welcomed as a genuine exhibition fully equal to the representations made in the bills. In the meantime those who have not seen it should go while there is yet time.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 21—Evening.—Consols for money, 92½; account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 85½; of 67, 86; 10-40s, 80¾; new 5s, 91; Erie, 47. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £230,000. Rate of discount 3 months' bills in open market, 3½. Rate of the bank rate. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced ½ per cent, and is now 3 per cent.

Linseed oil, 29s.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21.—5-20s of '62, 97½.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Rentes, 57f 97c. No change in amount of bullion in the Bank of France since last report.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8½@8¾d; middling Orleans, 9@9¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales. August delivery from Savannah or Charleston, not below low middling, 8¾d; do middling upland, 9 11-16d; September and October do, 8¾d; do not below low middlings, 8 1-16d.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 6d; flour, 26s; corn, 30s 3d@30s 6d.

Pork, 62s 6d; cheese, 60s; Cumberland middles, 37s; short-rib middles, 40s.

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.—Petroleum—Refined, 42fr.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 39 cars reported to arrive, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,230. Market dull at ⅛c on good cattle, with common entirely neglected. About 1,800 head were disposed of. Sales 240 Illinois steers, av 1,264 to 1,280 lbs, at $5.15@5.50; 168 head Texas steers, av 821 to 1,084 lbs, at $3.00@4.97½; 84 head Missouri steers, av 1,193 to 1,315 lbs, at $5.55@5.80; 221 Ohio steers, av 999 to 1,344 lbs, at $3.12½@5.30; 106 Michigan steers, av 993 to 1,069 lbs, at $3.50@4.40; 17 Indiana av 1,317 lbs, at $5.05.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,000. Market slow and weak at yesterday's prices; sales 1,240 head at $4.00@4.25; 1,040 at $4.50@5.00; 6.62½; 148 Canada sheep, av 117@131 lbs, at $5.50@5.80.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,900, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,000. The market reacted this morning, and prices declined 20c per cwt. Sales 80 head Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Wisconsin hogs, av 180@230 lbs, at $4.85@5.20; good Yorkers quoted at $5.15@5.95; heavy hogs, for the Boston market, $4.80@5.00; grassers neglected.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Cattle receipts 2,000, making 3,770 for the week against 5,840 for the same time last week. Demand moderate; sales slow at a reduction from Monday of about ½c. Ordinary to fair Texans, 7¼@9c; native steers, 9¼@12¼c; among the sales were 28 cars Illinois steers, 1 cwt, 12@12¾c; 9 cars, 7 cwt, 11c; 4 cars, 6 cwt, 11@11½c; 11 cars, 7 cwt, 10¾@11¼c; 9 cars, 6¾ cwt, 9¾c; 6 cars Kentucky, 6¾ cwt, 10¼@11¼c; 4 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 7¾@8c; and 11 cars, 6¾ cwt, $9.00@10.00 per head.

Sheep, Lambs, and Calves—5,650, making 10,170 for the three days, against 6,800 same time last week. Sheep steady, at 4¾@6½c; lambs weak, at 6@8½c. Sales include 1 car Ohio sheep, 99 lbs, 6¾c; 2 cars, 90 lbs, 6c; 2 cars State, 82 lbs, 6c; 1 car Indiana, 88 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 82 lbs, 6c; 1 car Pennsylvania, 81 lbs, 4½c; 3 cars State lambs, 68 lbs, 8½c; 1 car Jersey, 58 lbs, 9@7½c; 1 car, 52 lbs, 7½c; and 1 car Pennsylvania, 56 lbs, 6¾c.

Swine—Receipts, 4,730, making 13,900 for three days, against 11,000 for same time last week. None on hand alive. City dressed easier but active, at 6¾@7¾c.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts number only 124 cars, the strike of the conductors and brakemen on the Central Railroad interfering with running of stock trains. A large number of trains are expected this evening, and will be fairly opened. The few sales offered do not show any change in prices from those of last week. The average quality of receipts is not as good as that of last week. Southern Ohio and Indiana steers had 7¼c. Nothing doing in milch cows. Not over half a dozen offered.

Sheep and Lambs—Market rules tame with no change in prices.

Baltimore Live-Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Dull and heavy; receipts depress the market ¼@½c lower; very best on sale, 5¼@6¼c; that generally rated first-quality, 4¼@5¼c; medium, or good to fair quality, 3¾@4¼c. Receipts, 2,259; sales, 1,950.

Hogs—Active and a shade higher, 7@7½c. Receipts, 6,949.

Sheep—Fairly active at 4¼@6c. Receipts, 4,792.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Arrived, 19 cars. No best on market. Medium, $3.25@5.50; common, $4.12½@4.75; stockers, $3.60.

Hogs—Arrived, 29 cars. Philadelphia, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $5.20@5.50.

Sheep—Arrived, 11 cars. Best, 5@5¼c; medium, 4¼@5c; common, 3@4.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The dry-goods business was active with agents and package-jobbers in all branches. Cotton goods steadily held at current quotations. Bleached shirtings and cotton flannels very brisk. Rolled jaconets more active and firm. Prints in spirited demand. Woven and printed dress fabrics are selling freely by agents. Woolen and cotton shawls in good request. Wool flannels and blankets brisk. Silks and cotton velvets selling freely at auction.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21.—Crude petroleum in fair demand, and prices higher at $1.28@1.30; refined quiet and unchanged at 15⅞@16c.

Titusville Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 21.—Petroleum market irregular; opened at $1.37 and closed at $1.45, Titusville delivery, with sales at Oil City at $1.35.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Middling uplands, 19¼c. Sales of future, 8,000 bales. Closed, August, 19¼c; September, 17 15-16c; October, 17⅛c; November, 17 1-16c; December, 17¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, more doing; receipts, 5,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.50; common to good, $5.15@6.45; good to choice, $6.50@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.40; extra Ohio, $5.20@8.30; St. Louis, $5.70@10.75. Rye flour firm at $4.65@5.70. Cornmeal more active; Western, $3.15@3.40. Wheat lower, with moderate demand; receipts, 126,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.45@1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50@1.52; No. 3 Duluth, $1.52; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.56@1.58; winter red Canada, to arr

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

Money continues abundant in this market, notwithstanding the great outflow of currency to the country. Almost any of the banks would be glad to increase their loans on good short time paper at 10 per cent. In the open market money is freely offered at 9 to 10 per cent for 60 days. There is, however, a comparatively small amount of prime commercial paper on the market. Many bankers still think that the drain of currency to the country will create a closer money market within a few weeks. If the drain should continue that long, this would probably be the case; but the amount already sent out has been so large that the demand can scarcely keep up at this rate many days.

New York exchange was very weak again today at $1 per $1,000 discount, the pressure for currency obliging many banks to both sell exchange and order currency from New York. The aggregate amount ordered from there to-day by Chicago banks was very large, and will make a good supply with which to begin next week.

The demands for currency were almost as great to-day as yesterday. Orders from the country were large at all of the banks having many country bank correspondents in Central and Northern Iowa, this being the quarter to which the largest amounts of currency are going. There are also liberal remittances to Wisconsin and Minnesota. In regard to the movement of wheat which will result from this outflow of currency, we hear numerous instances of its magnitude. In Des Moines, Iowa, one grain-buying firm paid out in one day $46,000 for wheat bought of farmers by the wagon-load. We were shown one bill of lading, to-day for sixty cars of wheat, containing nearly 24,000 bushels, from a small Iowa station on the Rock Island Road. It is true this is an exceptionally large shipment, but there are many others being made from Iowa, which, though less than the above, are still largely in excess of the average shipments of from 800 to 1,000 bushels in one bill of lading, as in former seasons. The demand for cars is, of course, very great, and, on most of the roads from this city into Iowa, is far in excess of the abilities of the companies to supply. The Rock Island Road has, we are informed, borrowed 100 cars of the Michigan Southern to send into Iowa, and other Iowa roads are making similar requests of their Eastern connections.

Many persons are anticipating that the coming avalanche of grain will make exorbitant rates for vessel freights, both on the lakes and on the ocean. As far as lake freights are concerned, it will, however, be remembered that there has been a large increase of lake tonnage since this time last year. The great profits realized by vessel-owners last fall were to a great extent invested in new tonnage. Many new vessels of unusually large capacity have been put on the lakes this summer. As far as ocean tonnage is concerned, we notice that the demand for grain freights to Europe is drawing great numbers of vessels from foreign ports to New York in ballast. In the freight traffic on the ocean, like that on the lakes and by rail between the West and the Atlantic seaboard, the great bulk of the tonnage goes eastward. The recent falling off in the shipments of iron and other heavy commodities from England to this country have contributed to increase the disproportion between eastward and westward freights. In this connection it is worthy of mention that the characteristic rig and dimensions of the lake marine, as it now prevails, bids fair to become of the greatest importance to the future of the ocean. In American ship-building, so far as wooden vessels are concerned, says a Boston paper, the schooner-rig is to-day more largely in use than ever before, such vessels being frequently of heavier tonnage than the largest ships of half a century ago. They are more generally used in the coasting trade, so-called, than in any other; but they are by no means limited to this. Many of them take the trip "round the Horn," and some of the larger ones are among the regular means of traffic to and from the lands contiguous to and beyond the Cape of Good Hope. The prevalence of precisely the same class of vessels on the ocean as nearly all the new vessels now on the lakes, shows what a change would be made in the carrying trade of the West by the improvement of the Canadian canals, so that the same vessel which takes from 60,000 to 70,000 bushels of grain out of a Chicago elevator might carry it to Liverpool.

In connection with the prompt movement of the wheat crop of the Northwest, we note an equal activity in the marketing of the large crop of wheat in California. The Stockton *Independent* of the 11th says that there are 10,000 tons of wheat now in store at Stockton, that the streets of that city are crowded with teams, and that the receipts of wheat are about 600 tons per day. The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says "The rush of wheat to market has fairly begun. The receipts at San Francisco for 48 hours ending Monday, the 18th, were 67,900 centals, or a greater quantity than before received last season in a like space of time until long into September. It will thus be seen that the movement of the crop is unusually early and active in all parts of the great grain-producing sections of the United States.

Notwithstanding the vaunted strength of the bull clique in gold, the price does not go up, and it looks very much—as intimated in this column a few days ago—as if the talk of what they were going to do had been only "bunkum." It is possible that, concurrent with the temporary drawing down of Western bank balances in New York, incident to the demand for currency to move the wheat crop, there may be some attempt to lock up money, and thus make high rates of interest, but this would not put up the price of gold, which, in view of the large exports of domestic products, is likely to be lower a month hence than it is now. The present low price of sterling exchange is sufficient guarantee that there is every reason in the aspect of foreign trade to expect an important decline in the price of gold in the next three months.

MINING STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
5-20s of '62	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65, regular	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¾	119¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118
7-30s	115¼	115¾
U. S. 6s (new issue)	114½	115
Gold (full weight)	114½	115
Gold Coupons	115	115½
Gold Exchange		115½
Sterling Exchange	109¾@109¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@99

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent, with the bulk of business at 4.

Sterling dull and lower at 107¾@107¾ for sixty days, and 108½@108⅝ for sight.

Customs receipts $872,000.

Gold firmer, and advanced from 115¾ to 115⅞, with sales at the latter figure. Loans were 1@¼ per cent discount to flat for carrying. Clearings $27,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $39,000.

Governments quiet and firm.

State bonds dull; old Tennessee firm at $1,000; Missouri State bonds of St. Joseph issue, sold at 90, with more offering at the same price.

Stocks active in leading shares, and an advance was made in prices of yesterday. In some instances the highest point of the week was reached. The bulls in Pacific Mail put up the price to 42¾, but there were so many offering stock at 42 that prices yielded to 41¾. The chief interest bestowed in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Wabash, and Ohio. The market closed strong.

The *Express* says: "To-day Lake Shore and New York Central were loaned at 5 per cent, and most of the other shares at 4. There is a large short interest, and many bankers carrying prominent stocks have the effect of them loaned out."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¼	Coupons, '67	119
Coupons, '62	116¾	Coupons, '68	111¾
Coupons, '64	117	New 5s	114¾
Coupons, '65	115¾	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	116¾	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri's	92	Virginia's, old	43¾
Tennessee's, old	73½	North Carolina's, old	37¾
Tennessee's, new	62¾	North Carolinas, new	35½
Virginia's, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	39	St. Paul pfd	70¾
Western Union	90¾	Wabash	67¼
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	32
American Express	57	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	55	Chicago & Alton	119
Pacific Mail	41¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	33¼
Erie	46¾	C., C., & C	100¾
Erie pfd	72	C., R. & Q	127
Harlem	121	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	31¾
Michigan Central	107	Illinois Central	108½
Pittsburgh	97¼	Union Pacific stock	27¾
Northwestern	64¾	Central Pacific bonds	99¾
Northwestern pfd	81¾	Union Pacific bonds	81¾
Rock Island	106¾	Del., Lack. & Western	100¾
N. J. Central	103¾	D. H., & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	37¾		

Lake Freights.

Freight room was scarce and in urgent demand. Wheat rates are ¼c higher than yesterday, or at 7c by sail to Buffalo, and 10¾c to Kingston. Corn rates are nominal at 6¼c to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: Schr H. Cobb, wheat to Buffalo at 7c; schr Grace Shannon (yesterday afternoon), wheat at 6¾c; [illegible] Drummond sad schr Abbie L. Andrews, wheat to Kingston at 13½c; schr Oneonta, wheat to Port Colborne at 8½c; prop Onrida, corn to Boston via Buffalo at 23c; prop Annie Young, wheat to New York via Erie, through rate; schr Addie Sherwood, corn, through; prop Nashua, corn to New England ports, through rate, to Buffalo. Total, 9; capacity equal to 161,000 bu wheat; 38,000 bu corn.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Aug. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Warren sv, between Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 90x124 ft, dated July 5; consideration, $14,725.

Larrabee st, n w corner of Hobbie st, e f, 44 7-22 ft to alley, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $8,000.

The premises 206 West Indiana st, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,450.

Lot 9 of Lots 6 and 7, in Block 32, Sherfield's addition, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $3,425.

Lots 1 to 4, 20, 24, 42 and 43, and 61, in Kimball's Subdivision in n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated May 25; consideration, $23,000.

Woodson sv, n of and near Jackson st, w f, Lot 7, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $1,875.

Lots 1 and 2 in Sub-Block 1 of Block 42, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $5,500.

West Monroe st, east of and near Aberdeen st, s f, 26x120 ft, dated July 10; consideration, $14,000.

Townsend st, south of West White st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $2,600.

Park av, n e corner of Leavitt st, s f, 22 ft to alley, with building, etc., dated Aug. 14; consideration, $13,000.

Blue Island sv, n e corner of Western sv, Lots 33 to 37, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $9,500.

Fourteenth st, north of and near Wentworth av, w f, Lot 23, dated April 1; consideration, $8,100.

West Lake st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, Lots 78 to 82, dated May 31; consideration, $31,000.

West Harrison st, 135 w of Robey st, s f, 25x 132 ft, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,625.

Kossuth st, 225 ft w of Wallace st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated July. 13; consideration, $2,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Grove parkway, 198 @ 340 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 100x332½ ft, dated June 18; consideration, $15,000.

Cottage Grove av, s e corner of Forty-third st, w f, 48 3-10x150 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $4,342.

79 lots in Block 3 of Block 12, of Drexel & Smith's s w ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $19,344.

Lots 8 and 10, Conrad Seipp's w ¼ of n w ¼ of Sec. 25, 38, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $15,107.

Lot 72, in Larned & Plumb's e w ¼ n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $315.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $425.

Lots 20 and 21, in Block 2, in Hieklingsdale Addition, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $600.

Lots 46 to 50, in Block 12 of Drexel & Smith's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated June 21; consideration, $10,467.

Lots 13, 14, and 17 to 19, in Block 7 of Orvis' n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,365.

Same as the above, dated May 1; consideration, $750.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,800.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,515	1,982	4,135	1,693
Wheat, bu	147,480	201,155	187,744	121,260
Corn, bu	384,145	286,340	206,792	199,185
Oats, bu	72,480	44,980	85,795	30,336
Rye, bu	14,564	2,000	1,191	.....
Barley, bu	3,960	5,730	499	2,420
Grass seed, lbs	340,230	70,200	124,425	4,200
Flax seed, lbs	179,840	263,658	140,000	.....
Broom corn, lbs	12,300	16,800	.....	21,900
Cured meats, lbs	19,700	29,400	180,697	183,000
Beef, brls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork, brls	.....	330	1,044	52
Lard, lbs	.....	2,970	405,000	.....
Tallow, lbs	23,490	10,170	36,196	.....
Butter, lbs	105,534	47,809	28,950	.....
Live hogs, No	15,058	14,420	7,894	9,629
Cattle, No	2,598	2,839	3,618	1,284
Sheep, No	1,906	706	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	64,850	186,750	83,160	69,320
Highwines, brls	100	487	6	268
Wool, lbs	190,140	190,370	149,928	87,176
Pot-toes, bu	704	1,319	227	102
Lumber, m feet	5,505	4,318	2,457	1,993
Shingles, m	2,302	2,370	1,171	2,303
Salt, brls	80	421	1,000	1,000
Salt, bris	3,560	2,000	1,925	1,011

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,000 bu wheat; 3,864 bu corn; 3,987 bu oats; 1,061 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 455 cars wheat; 770 cars corn, 18,000 bu No. 1 do, 28,000 bu high mixed do, 71,800 bu No. 2 do, and 8,500 bu rejected do, by canal; 77¾ cars oats; 32½ cars rye; 14 cars barley. Total (1,349 cars), 651,000 bu, being the largest of the season.

There is now considerable excitement on 'Change in reference to the grading of barley. Some time ago the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners made a change in the rule that had previously governed the inspection of barley, by inserting the word "bright" among the necessary qualifications of barley that will grade as No. 2. Recognizing the fact that the barley crop of this year is generally "off in color," and that but little of it would come up to the new standard, a few operators went in on the long side to the extent of their means. Others sold short, and now, finding that they are in the wrong box, they follow the example of Eccles, and "owl about it." The statement was made to-day that a petition has been circulated for signatures, calling upon the Commissioners to do something. Just here the rumor branches, one story being that the petitioners want the rule to be changed, while the other is to the effect that the Commissioners are requested to see that the barley is inspected no higher than the rule calls for.

A day or two after the promulgation of the new rule we characterized it as unnecessary, and stated that it would probably cause trouble. But, though we admit that the rule is uncalled for, it is easy to see that a great deal of harm would be caused by changing it now, and would, little good. A great deal of barley has been sold for future delivery under the new rule, and to change it now, while those trades are pending, would be to change the character of the obligations voluntarily assumed by the sellers, in full knowledge of the requirements of the rule. It should also be remembered that if the grade of No. 2 this year is as good as the No. 2 of former years, it will sell for just as much for brewers' use as if it were called No. 2, and our present No. 2 were called No. 1. The great mischief in grain inspection lies in changing the grade oftener than is necessary. To change it again would be but to increase the evil consequences of the former change.

But it is alleged that the Inspectors are interpreting the rule unnecessarily high, by insisting that "bright" barley means white barley. If this be true it is a valid objection, and the complaint should be at once attended to. The Inspector-in-Chief, who has been interviewed on the subject, claims that it is not so, and points triumphantly to the fact that no appeal has yet been taken from the inspection. It is fair to say that the members of the Committee on Inspection are out of the city, which renders it practically impossible to make such appeal; but that does not alter the broad fact that they have not been called upon in the matter.

So far it is claimed that there is but one carload of new No. 2 barley in the city, and that there will be none if the present rule and its present interpretation be adhered to. If this be so, a question will arise of no small importance. If it be wrong to sell that which the seller does not own, then it is certainly wrong to sell that which has no existence, except an imaginary one. If there be no such thing as No. 2 barley, there can be no trading in it, and the whole thing must be ruled out, just as we dismiss myths from a place in history.

The true state of the case seems to be that the inspection is higher than the case warrants, and it is probable that the Commissioners will so decide. The wording of the rule was changed principally in the hope that it would cut off the operations of the sulphur mills, whereas the present interpretation of that rule tends to open up the door to a bigger temptation to use brimstone than has ever before existed. We fail to see anything in the present wording of the rule that necessarily elevates No. 2 to the position of a fancy article for which the grade of No. 1 was long ago provided. This matter is not one between two classes of speculators, but one of much interest to the trade, who might, perhaps, be well enough satisfied to buy the good barley when graded as No. 2, if they could be sure that they would not with it receive other barley which would inspect as No. 2 under the old rule. They cannot be sure of that, and for that reason they want the rules for inspection to be construed in such a way as will leave them something to trade on.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again active,—rather more so than yesterday,—but at a lower range of prices on most of the cereals. Our market is now in the stage of weakness, verging on the condition of Tarpeia, who had rather too much of a good thing, being buried under the rapid delivery of the shields she had contracted for. Our receipts of grain were very large, and the shipments much below the recent average, giving an unwelcome increase to our stocks in store.

The demand for dry goods continues to improve, and prices are gradually working firmer. No changes were reported to-day, but in the more popular brands of sheeting, shirting, ticks, denims, &c., the tendency is to an early advance. Groceries were quiet as a rule, though some of the leading articles (among them coffees, sugars, and rice), met with a liberal demand. Prices were firm and unchanged. Cheese remains steady at former quotations. Butter was quiet, and common to fair qualities were quoted weak. No change was noticeable in the coal and wood markets, both ruling active and strong. There was a quiet feeling in the fish and dried fruit markets, and values underwent no appreciable change. Hay remains dull. Hides and leather were moderately active. A reduction of $35.00 per dozen in Jodot, and Lemoine French calf-skins is noted, the present quotations being $60.00@85.00, and $55.00@80.00, respectively. Oils were generally firm, and in good demand. Teas, tobacco, pig iron, and paper stock were selling at about previous rates.

There was no particular change in lumber. As usual at this season, the yard-trade is rather quiet; and most dealers are getting their stocks in order, preparatory to the fall campaign. Prices are well sustained. The demand for lumber afloat does not yet appear to be at all urgent, though the offerings are so meagre as to scarcely admit of anything like activity. Sellers hold their consignments firmly at the old prices, and several cargoes were sold. Metals, nails, and iron were unchanged. The demand for hardware is improving, and nails are in fair request and firm, but iron continues dull and weak. Brick, lime, cement, &c., met with an average inquiry at the prices previously quoted. There was no feature of importance in the wool market, unless it be an advance in good unwashed fleece, X, and XX. Stocks are light, and the demand fair and steady. Hops and broom-corn were in tolerably good request. Timothy seed was again active at an advance of 10c from yesterday's quotations. Flax and clover remain firm. Other seeds were neglected. Green fruits were in fair request at about former prices. Vegetables and potatoes were dull; also, poultry and eggs.

Lake freights were a trifle more active than yesterday, and ¼c higher, there being fewer vessels offering, while the carriers gathered around the bulletin-board, and watched the posting of big receipts with increased interest. They asked an advance of 1c early, but were finally satisfied to split the difference. Rates were 6½c on corn, and 7c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston, corn was quoted at 12½c, and wheat at 13½c. Corn to New England points, on through rates, was firm at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 9 charters was reported, which will carry out 161,000 bu wheat and 38,000 bu corn.

Highwines were rather more active and firm at the advance recently noted, under a better demand, with light offerings, and continued firmness in New York, the quotation of $1.00 there giving a fair margin of profit to shippers. Sales were reported of 95½ brls at 96c per gallon, and the market closed firm at that figure, with some wines held off the market for 96c.

Provisions are very quiet, with little change. There was some inquiry for cash mess pork, and very little offered, which resulted in a rise of 15c per brl, while options for delivery next month were freely offered, and declined 10c per brl. Lard was inactive and nominally unchanged. Meats were in small request, but held very firmly at previous quotations, except sweet pickled hams, which were lower. They have been weak for several days past. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $16.10@16.15; do seller September, $15.15@15.20; do seller October, $14.90@15.25; do seller December, $12.90@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@8.00; do seller September, $8.00@8.12½; summer do, 7½@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11¾c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¼@8c for shoulders; 9½@9¾c for short ribs; and 9¾@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8½@9c; English meats, 9¾@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Bacon is quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 10¾c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, nominal, $20.00. City tallow 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 6¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at @16.12½; 500 brls do seller September at $15.85; 1,000 brls do at $15.80; 1,000 brls do at $15.75; 114 tierces sweet pickled hams (20 lbs) at 9¾c.

Flour was very quiet, the volume of sales being less than on any previous day for several weeks past. Nominally, prices were firm, in spite of the weakness in wheat and reported dullness in New York, the stocks being light, which made offerings small. Shippers were not operating; they left the field to local buyers. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Eclipse) at $3.50; 100 brls do at private rate at $3.60; 1,200 brls do at $4.75; 300 brls do on private terms; 300 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 950 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50, at mill; 10 tons do at $10.00, delivered, and 10 tons do at $10.00, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.50
Choice to fancy winter extras	9.60@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesotas	6.75@ 7.00
Spring superfines	3.50@ 4.00
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.35
Bran	10.00@10.50

Wheat was again active, but weak, being 3½c lower on cash lots (No. 2), and ¾c lower on options. Foreign advices were more favorable for strength, quoting a good demand in Europe, and New York was firm till near the close. But there was a further rise in lake freights, which operated as a set-back to shippers, and the announced receipts were very large, and much in excess of the reported shipments. This made holders weak, and caused several operators to sell short furiously, on the principle that when the market is going down it is always going still lower. The general impression among the posted ones seems to be that Liverpool cannot be depended upon to keep up till shipments made now could arrive there; the present demand being but temporary, and mainly for old wheat to mix with the new of the English crop, to keep the millers going. Hence the shippers are not operating on their own account, and orders seem to be about exhausted, the only inquiry to-day being a little on Canadian account. This explains the reduction in the premium for cash wheat to-day. Options were weak in anticipation of the heavy shipments and supplies from the new crop, the general opinion being that the only limit to our receipts will be the capacity of the railroads for transporting it hither. Hence a good many of the August shorts are hanging off till near the close of the month before they fill in. Seller the month opened at $1.17¾, rose to $1.18¾, declined to $1.17¾, advanced to $1.17¾, and fell to $1.16¾, closing firmer at $1.17. Seller September sold at $1.11@1.13, closing at $1.11¾. Seller the year sold at $1.07@1.07¼. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.18, advanced to $1.19, and fell to $1.17, closing at $1.17 bid. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.23; No. 3 spring closed at $1.10; and rejected do at 95c. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23; 50,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19; 6,400 bu do at $1.18¾; 22,400 bu do at $1.18¾; 4,800 bu do at $1.18; 7,200 bu do at $1.17¾; 22,200 bu do at $1.17; 20,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11; 800 bu do at $1.10½; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu rejected spring at 96c; 800 bu do at 95½c; 2,400 bu do at 95c. Total, 141,000 bu.

Corn was active and strong, at an average decline of ¼c from yesterday. The great element of weakness, early, was the voluminous receipts, coupled with the fact that one or more cargoes bought here a day or two ago for shipment to New York, were thrown back on the market, owing to the rise in freights. But Liverpool was announced stronger, and the further decline brought on a good many orders to fill shorts, while the local operators on that side also took hold freely, as if they thought that the downward movement could not last for ever. This made the market active, and firmer, though the shippers only took hold sparingly, except for high mixed, which was again in good demand. The establishment of that grade here was long a desideratum, and the wisdom of the act is shown in the liberal demand for it from New England, where it is a general favorite for family use. Seller the month, of cash No. 2, opened at 37¾c, advanced to 38c; receded to 37½c, and rose to 38c at the close. Seller September sold at 37¾@ 38¼c; and seller October at 38¼@39¼c, all closing at the outside. High mixed closed at 38½c, and rejected at 35½c for new receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu high mixed at 38¾c; 20,000 bu do at 38¼c; 10,000 bu do at 38¼c; 26,800 bu do at 38c; 5,000 bu No. 2 at 38c; 5,000 bu do at 37¾c; 25,000 bu do at 37½c; 49,300 bu do do at 37¾c; 5,000 bu do at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 30,000 bu rejected at 35½c; 27,000 bu do at 35c; 400 bu no grade at 30c; 18,000 bu No. 1 at 39c; 36,000 bu high mixed at 38¾c; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 38¼c, afloat. Total, 282,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and averaged ½c higher, the greatest firmness being in lots for this month's delivery, which have recently been much neglected. The demand was principally to fill August shorts. Seller the month opened at 26½c, and advanced to 26¾c at the close. Seller September sold at 26@26¼c, and seller October at 26¼@26½c, both closing at the outside. Sales the year was nominal. Cash sales were reported of 41,600 bu No. 2 at 26¾c; 5,600 bu do at 26⅝c; 5,400 bu do at 26½c; 4,800 bu rejected at 23¾c; 3,000 bu do at 25¾c; 600 bu do at 23c; 1,200 bu white, by sample, at 29c, on track. Total, 63,200 bu.

Rye was more active in car lots, but fully 1c lower, the more liberal supply inviting buyers to hold off till sellers conceded the decline, at which the market ruled steady. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 85c. Options were inactive, seller September being nominal at 83@ 83½c.

Barley was less active and weak, the dealing being, as usual, principally in options for new No. 2. Seller September opened apparently steady at yesterday's price, at $1.15, and some car lots for do sold at $1.20; but the discussion about the proposal to induce a change in the rule for grading No. 2 developed a feeling of weakness, and the market fell off to $1.05, closing a shade firmer. Total sales, 36,000 bu. Seller the year sold early at $1.05. There was no trading in options on No. 3. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 (special bin) at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu rejected at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 1,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 21, London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast improving. Good cargoes of California wheat on coast, 64s; same on passage, 61s 6d@62s 6d; same for shipment 61s 6d. Good cargoes No. 2 spring off coast, 59s. Good cargoes American mixed corn off coast, 29s 9d. Number of cargoes of wheat and corn on passage slightly less than week. Prime steam quiet, firm, 61s 6d. Weather in England fine. Liverpool—Wheat quieter. Corn strong, 29s 9d. Prime mess pork, 61s 6d.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

will hold its fourth annual meeting in Chicago this year, commencing on the 1st of October. Secretary Randolph, of Chicago, has issued a circular to the several bodies which compose the organization, in which he says: "The National Board of Trade can, without doubt, be made of great and increasing usefulness if the proper interest be taken by representative commercial men and bodies to bring it prominently before the country, and to carefully guard its utterances and favoring only such measures as have received thorough consideration by it."

LATEST.

Wheat was active in the afternoon and irregular, closing at ¾@⅞c lower than on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18 cash, and $1.16¾@ 1.17⅛ seller the month; also at $1.11⅝@1.12⅜ seller September, both options closing at the inside. Corn was fairly active and firmer, selling at 38¾@38⅝c seller the month, and 38⅝@38⅛c seller September, both options closing at the inside. Other grain was quiet. It was rumored that one or two vessels had been chartered for wheat to Buffalo, but not confirmed.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

ALCOHOL—Was in tolerably fair demand and steady at $1.99@1.95.

BROOM CORN—There was no change either in the amount of business transacted or the prices. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8¾@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6¾@7¾c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 6@6c; red tip, 3½@4¼c; pale and red, 3@5c.

BEANS—Were inactive and nominal at the annexed quotations: Prime navies, $2.80@2.90; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@1.90.

BUFFALOES—Were in fair request, but held very firmly at previous quotations, except sweet pickled hams, which were lower. They have been weak for several days past. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $16.10@16.15; do seller September, $15.15@15.20; do seller October, $14.90@15.25; do seller December, $12.90@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@8.00; do seller September, $8.00@8.12½; summer do, 7½@ 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@ 11¾c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¼@ 8c for shoulders; 9½@9¾c for short ribs; and 9¾@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8½@ 9c; English meats, 9¾@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Bacon is quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 10¾c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, nominal, $20.00. City tallow 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 6¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at @16.12½; 500 brls do seller September at $15.85; 1,000 brls do at $15.80; 1,000 brls do at $15.75; 114 tierces sweet pickled hams (20 lbs) at 9¾c.

BUTTER—An easy feeling still prevails for all grades below the choice, as the supply keeps considerably ahead of the demand. Stocks of low grades, already large are steadily increasing, there being only a limited demand for such either on local or outside accounts. Choice grades are wanted and scarce. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 20@21c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Decided firmness still pervades the market for cotton seed bagging. The demand continues steadily active, and with stocks reduced to an extremely low point dealers are making no effort to affect sales at the prices now current, the tendency being toward higher rates. Jute goods remain quiet and steady. We quote: Stark A, 38½; Lindlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34c; American A, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; common, single, 17@18c; do double, 29c; wool sacks, 33@35c.

CHEESE—Nothing new transpired in connection with the cheese market. Stocks in the hands of factorymen are moderate, and are firmly held at relatively higher prices than are current here. Hence there is no disposition among jobbers to crowd sales at the ruling prices, the indications being in favor of higher rather than lower rates. A fair business is doing at the following quotations: New York factory, 12¾@13¼c; Ohio factory, 11½@12½c; Western factory, 11¼@12¼c.

COAL—Was quiet, active and firm at prices that have been current for a fortnight past. We continue to quote as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Grove, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in good demand. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 28@30c; pork slaves, rough, $21.00@24.00; do, planed, $24.00@26.00; lard slaves, rough, $25.00@ 26.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky slaves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7¼@9¼c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were dull. The receipts continue liberal, and stocks are accumulating. Prices are weak and irregular, dealers anxious to dispose of their consignments, as the weather is too warm for eggs to keep well. Sales ranged from 12@13c. Some in poor condition sold at 6c.

FEATHERS—Prime feathers were salable at full prices. The receipts are not large, but equal the present requirements. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@75c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 28@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FRUITS—Were in fair request, but this is a by no means unusual state of things at this season of the year, and consequently causes no uneasiness among holders. There is no surplus stock on hand, and prices are firmly maintained. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ¾-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 mess mackerel, new, ¾-brl, $12.50@13.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@ 10.75; No. 2 mackerel, new, $8.50@9.00; No. 1 herring, ¼-brl, $1.00@1.25; No. 1 shore do, $1.25@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 do, ¼-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ¼ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 25@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@ 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brl, $9.00@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this department there was not a new feature worthy of note. The excitement recently characterizing the market has greatly subsided, and values are more settled and uniform, though still unquestionably firm, both for domestic and foreign descriptions. Annexed are the prices current: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼ @ 9¼c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes new, 10@11c; raisins—Valencias, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7¼@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@10c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 6@7¾c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 12@ 13c; raspberries, 40@45c; prime cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Tarragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10¾c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; Arkansas peanuts, 6½@7¼c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@8c.

GROCERIES—Prices of goods coming under this head ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, where, at the moment, they are steady and firm. Coffees, teas, rice, and sugars are steady. Only a fair amount of trading was done. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7¾@8¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@

THE COURTS.

A Roman Catholic Priest Sues Bishop Foley for $25,000, Damages Claimed for Deposing Him—Divorce Business—Heavy Damages Asked for an Assault—Confessions of Judgment—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

John Murray Ryan, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, yesterday commenced suit against Thomas Foley, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago, for debt, $25,000.

In the first count, plaintiff alleges that he has been performing the duties of priest, vicar, and clergyman in said diocese for six years past, with credit and effect, being admitted and appointed by Bishop Duggan, and that he was deposed from said office and functions, and deprived of his living and support, and the emolument, annuity, benefices, and perquisites of said office, without proof of any violation of the duties of said office, according to the canons and regulations of the Church, which require also that said Bishop shall appoint an impartial council to investigate as to the truth or otherwise of charges against a priest or chaplain, and to notify such accused delinquent of the pendency and character of such charges, and to give him time and opportunity to defend himself, the annual income from such office, arising from the discharge of parochial, clerical, and ministerial duties, being about $5,000; and shows that such office is for life, unless the incumbent is regularly deposed from office, and that by default deposing him from office as aforesaid, without proof or notice of any violation of his duties, no action has accrued against defendant for a large sum of money for said wrongful doings, to-wit: the sum of $24,000.

The next count alleges that defendant, on the 10th of June, 1870, appointed plaintiff to fill a vacancy as priest and spiritual adviser or clergyman in the Parish of Peru, in said Diocese, and on the 5th of July, 1871, ordered him to leave the same, and not to remove any chattels or property, then in the parsonage, whether found there on his arrival or purchased by him afterwards; and that he had so acquired about $500 worth of personal property and household goods and furniture, which he was in possession of such order, compelled to abandon at said parsonage, by which he claims to have sustained $500 damages.

And the third and last count alleges that Dennis Dunn, then Vicar General of said diocese, appointed plaintiff in the month of March, 1862, to the office of priest, chaplain, or clergyman of the parish of Kewasee; that, in performance of his duties, it was obligatory on him to perform all necessary repairs to the church property, and that, in compliance with such obligation, he expended about $500, which it became the duty of the defendant to repay; and that the defendant has neglected to pay the same, to the damage of this plaintiff $500; making up the total of $25,000 sued for as a debt.

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Deborah Walbner prays for divorce from her husband Herman on the ground of desertion; also for alimony, alleging that defendant is owner of one-half of the north twenty acres of the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 26, and the north twenty acres of the north half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 27, 41, 13, and that he has left his destitute.

Jesse Lindsey yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce from his wife Isabel, alleging that they married in Indiana in 1867, and that, two months after said marriage, he was stricken with typhoid fever, when she basely deserted him, and left him senseless, since which period he has never seen her.

A bill that was "suppressed for service" on the 20th ult. is Range T. H. Brayne, by Brandt Hoffman, his attorneys, v. Angelina Brauns, for desertion. The value of this "suppression," or the specious pretense that service on the defendant would be imperiled by publication, is evidenced by the fact that the attorneys yesterday filed an affidavit of defendant's non-residence, showing that plaintiff does not know where defendant is!

John Williams yesterday petitioned in the Circuit Court for divorce from his wife Mary, on the ground of cruelty, desertion, threatening his life, and unfitness to bring up his children.

DAMAGES FOR A BEATING.

Dennis Gleason commences suit in the Circuit Court, in case, against Thomas Murphy, for assault, and obtains a capias against him, fearing the amount of any judgment he may obtain against him may otherwise be lost. In his affidavit plaintiff affirms that he was walking in the street the 25th of July last, when the defendant assisted him, at the corner of Clybourne place and Wilson avenue, and walked about 100 feet with him, being apparently tipsy, and plaintiff asked to be left alone, when defendant insisted that he should go with him to the house of another Thomas Murphy, and on his refusing swore that defendant struck him in the struggle that ensued, got him on the ground and danced on him, being pulled off by the neighbors after inflicting injuries that have disabled the plaintiff ever since.

CONFESSIONS OF JUDGMENT.

Berand & Co. yesterday entered confession of judgment in the Superior Court against P. J. Foy and John S. Clark for $492.

John Sebastian yesterday entered confession of judgment in the same court against Theodore Magdalena Friedle for $530, and glebt an affidavit to garnishee Peter Sebiller therefor.

Charles E. Foss yesterday entered confession of judgment in the Circuit Court, against Andrew D. Swanson and Peter T. Peterson, for $1,49.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The heirs of the late Charles Dunn, yesterday began suit against the widow, and others, in a bill in Chancery to declare dower of said widow to the real estate left by said Dunn, to establish and confirm title thereto, to remove cloud on title in Henry H. Gage, and to sell the property and divide the proceeds among the parties, it being impossible equitably to divide said property.

Peyser, W. Gage and others, owners of 45 feet of West Madison street, yesterday issued writs of ejectment on the property of Charles Hutter, for $550, unpaid up to the 1st inst.

Ida Weiss yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Jacob Lenz, in trespass; $1,000 damages.

William F. Coolbaugh yesterday commenced a suit in the Circuit Court, against Thomas G. Beaver, and William E. Smith; $1,200 damages.

Ida Jackson yesterday commenced suit in case, against the City of Chicago, in the Circuit Court; $20,000 damages.

Sophia Pink yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against G. S. Hubbard, Jr., in $4,000 damages.

Charles H. Taylor, yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit; $12,900 damages.

Peter K. Field, yesterday filed affidavit to the stock of oats, flour, and other live stock, $900, against J. M. and W. V. W. Keith and Lewis Bartels.

Frederick Moore yesterday commenced suit in case in the Superior Court, against the Oceanic Steamship Navigation Company; $10,000 damages.

NEW SUITS.

In Circuit Court.—8,196—John Murray Ryan v. Thomas Foley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago; debt, $25,000. 8,200, 2, 3, and 4—Appleton—Dennis Gleson v. Thomas Murphy; $1,000. 8,201, 2, 3, 4—Appeal. 8,209—George Gay and David Gay, and John A. Rice v. Charles Hutter; distress for rent, $600. 8,210—Ida Weiss v. Jacob Lenz; trespass, $2,000. 8,211—William F. Coolbaugh v. Theodore G. Beaver and William E. Smith; trespass, $1,500. 8,212—Appeal. 8,213—8,214—Charles L. Foss v. Andrew D. Swanson and Peter T. Peterson; confession, $497.40. 8,215—Mary Williams; divorce.

In Superior Court.—44,723—Deborah v. Herman Walbner; bill for divorce and alimony. 44,724—Charles Hoffman and Samuel Dean v. Francis L. Rowell; assumpsit, $800. 44,725—Appeal. 44,726—Charles Cooper & Co. v. P. J. Kelly and John S. Clark; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,726—Clara G. Bascott; assumpsit, $700. 44,726—Jacob Theodore and Magdalena Friedle; confession, $530. 44,726—Jane V. Same; affidavit to garnishee. 44,731—Sophia Rink, Jr., v. Same; case, $6,000. 44,732—Jesse v. Isabel Lindsey; bill for divorce. 44,733—Sophia Rink, Jr., v. Same; case, $4,000. 44,734—Charles Foss, Jr., Charles and John Pensfield; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,735—Walter K. Field v. J. M. Keith, W. V. Keith, and Lewis Bartels; amdavit and garnishee. 44,736—Robert G. Dunn et al. v. Bridget Dunn et al.; bill. 44,737—Thomas J. Bolinder v. Same; assumpsit, $10,000. 44,738—Frederick Moore v. Oceanic Steamship Navigation Company; case, $10,000.

ART AT THE EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your article of Wednesday, descriptive of the coming Exposition, occurs the following:

> The managers invite contributions of the works of art to add to the display, and guarantee safe keeping and return; but each exhibitor, as in all exhibitions of works of art, is expected to attend to his own interests, and take the assurance of the greatest possible care to protect all articles, no guarantee of safety is given.

This statement, if not corrected, is an injury of this department of the undersigned takes the liberty of enclosing you one of the circulars of the Art Committee, and of calling your attention to the following paragraph:

> Extraordinary precautions against fire in the building will be provided, and all works will be insured and transported to and from the Exposition without expense to the artist.

In this connection, allow me to say that the Art Committee hope to obtain the consent of the authorities to place the great Armitage picture in the art gallery of the Exposition, where it would be seen by many thousands of people who otherwise might never again have that opportunity. Yours respectfully,

EDWIN LEE BROWN,
Chairman Art Committee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1873.

"STOP THIEF."

An Exciting Race Between a Fleet-footed Young Burglar and a Fat Detective.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, Madison street, from State to Clark, was greatly agitated over an exciting chase between a young burglar, named John Keenan, and a half-dozen police officers. Although the boy was finally captured, the race suggested either that police duties make men by nature slow of foot slower, or that housebreaking, till-tapping, and such crimes have the contrary effect. Keenan was arrested some time last week for tapping the till in Wolf's saloon, and firing at Officer Eustace. His preliminary examination resulted in his being held for trial. Yesterday morning he was taken, with three other prisoners, to the photograph, or, as it is sometimes called, the "mug," gallery, that his prepossessing countenance might be forever preserved in the album at Police Headquarters. The operator, having succeeded in securing his negative, Keenan was given to Detective Lacky, with orders to take him to the jail. Lacky was either too confident of his own powers of locomotion, or else he underestimated Keenan's love of liberty. In either case, the detective exhibited little judgment. He did not attempt to lacerate his prisoner's wrists with the playful come-a-longs. As a consequence, as the officer and his charge were walking on State street near Madison, pleasantly chatting together, the prisoner suddenly, and without uttering a parting word, darted into the alley which runs from State between Madison and Monroe streets. When Lacky comprehended that Keenan was taking himself away, of course he went for him. But Lacky is a very large man, and moves slowly, so that when he reached the alley which intersects that referred to, Keenan was making tall speed on Dearborn street. It should have been stated that Lacky fired at the fugitive, but the statement is rendered unimportant by the fact that the ball was spent in the air. It may have killed several mosquitoes on the wing, but the detective saw his man fast receding, he shouted lustily, "Stop thief! stop thief!" The cry startled every human being on Madison street from State to Clark, and in a few moments the sidewalks were filled with an agitated crowd. Windows went up, stores were deserted, and for a few minutes commerce was laid flat on its back, from the basement to the topmost story, of every business house. Nobody seemed to know what was the matter, and everybody wanted to know. All the while Keenan was dodging from crowd to crowd, and knocking inquiring citizens from their pins in every direction. Several police officers comprehended the situation, and went in pursuit. Keenan left Madison street at Clark, and ran as far as the alley which leads to the Chamber of Commerce, down which he darted. After he had gone about 100 feet, his further progress was stopped by a mountain of bricks, and Officer Minier, being at his heels, the boy was captured. The unhappy detective soon appeared, his ponderous body being much agitated by the rapid heavings of his lungs. He claimed his own, and his own was surrendered to him. Keenan was safely locked up in the jail, and the crowded streets were soon reduced to their normal condition. But that Detective Lacky lost a man will appear in Mr. Washburn's diary.

BESSUNGER TO SLOSSON.

The following is Bessunger's reply to the challenge issued by Slosson on the morning of the 20th:

George Slosson:

THAT SIR: In answer to your challenge of the 20th inst., which is virtually no challenge, simply because you state time, table, &c., leaving the challenged party no chance to make a stipulation, allow me to say that I will play you the following game: 1,000 points, twenty-one days, for $250 or $500 a side, 2,000 points up, under the same rules and regulations which governed our last contests,—the door money to be equally divided after defraying expenses, or I will play you and take all. As regards the table, I am willing to put the names of all the billiard-table manufacturers in a hat, and draw one of the names therefrom to decide the table.

JOHN BESSUNGER.

STAND-PIPE IN THE EXPOSITION-BUILDING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will not some of our manufacturers show the practical value of the Mayor's recommendation of stand-pipes for high buildings, by erecting one either in the interior or on the exterior of the Exposition building, with a branch on the promenade-deck, from which water can be thrown over the building; or, if water can be forced to the height, let the opening be on the crown of the dome. C. C.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1873.

Pullman Cars to St. Paul.

Commencing Aug. 19, 1873, the celebrated Pullman palace drawing-room and sleeping cars will be run through between Chicago and St. Paul on both morning and evening trains by the Chicago & Northwestern and West Wisconsin Railways. This is via the "Elroy route." The trains of Pullman palace cars will leave the depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at 10:10 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., and run through without change. This is the only line running these elegant and luxurious cars between Chicago and St Paul.

Special Notice.

The shortest and quickest route from Chicago to all points in Texas is via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to Harrisburg; thence via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. Passengers via this route have Pullman palace sleeping cars through from Chicago to Dennison, via Hannibal and Sedalia. Tickets and sleeping-car accommodations can be secured at No. 59 Clark street. D. W. Hitchcock, G. W. P. A.

Premium Pumps.

Messrs. Goble & Co., No. 14 State street, agents of Cowing & Co., the pump manufacturers at Seneca Falls, New York, have advices from Vienna stating that the medal has been awarded at the Exposition to Cowing & Co.

Collars for Railroad Men.

Railroad conductors should wear the Elmwood or Warwick collar; because they will keep clean longer and look better than any other.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A STRAY HORSE, IS A BAY, ABOUT 15 hands high, has a large cut and swelling just on fore-head, white hind foot and scar on left shoulder; which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses, at 141 Coolidge-st.

FOUND—THE DROP OF A CORAL EAR-RING. About three weeks ago. Owner call at 317 East Monroe-st.

LOST—PACKAGE OF DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND other papers, left on Nine Island-st., bus leaving the corner of Lake and Wells yesterday afternoon. Any one leaving them at 119 Dearborn-st.; Room 1, W. VAN O. LINDA.

LOST—LAST EVENING FROM PREMISES 703 WABASH-AV., a brown cocker Spaniel dog. A reward of $5 will be paid for his return.

LOST—ON NIGHT OF 20TH, A WHITE AND YELLOW spotted bull dog, answering to the name of Tinker. A liberal reward will be paid by returning same to HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Lake-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, a light red cow, sharp pointed teats, from 39 Twenty-fifth-st. $5 reward will be paid for her return.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$200 WILL BUY A HALF-interest in a genteel, well-established business paying that amount monthly. Address G 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I WANT to form a partnership with some well-established real estate man. Long experience in the business. Address P 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2500 IN A BUSINESS paying from $5 to $15 per day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 TO $6,000, TO take place of retiring partner, in a wholesale and retail business, well established, genteelly safe, and profitable; goods reliable. Address, with references, B 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WANT A POSITION WITH an old-established grain-receiving house, as a partner or on a salary, with a view to future partnership; state where interview can be had. S 54, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. General Office, 156 State-st. Branch office, 379 Wabash-av. Persons having old machines of A. J. Metcalf, Singer machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

PATENT FOR SALE—IMPROVEMENT ON SEWING machines. Nothing like it in the market. Will trade or sell one or all the States. Call at 537 West Madison-st., first floor.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY AND light manufacturing sewing machine. Tyrrel, Sandine, 59, and machine. 32 South Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES, HOUSE AND LOT on North Carpenter-st., $2,150 to Alley; neat house; sewer, gas, &c.; $4,000.

Two-story frame house on Winchester-av., lot 24x127; $2,700; one-third cash.

One-story brick house on Buddan-st., lot 22x125; can be rented for $25.00.

Good frame house on Shurtleff-av., lot 24x125; $3,200.

Two neat houses at Hyde Park, lot 66x175, at $5,000.

Two-story house with store below, between South Park Station and Hyde Park Station, $2,500, easy terms.

House and lot on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., at $5,500. ULRICH & BOND,
27 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Bernadine, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Emma, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Parkland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Hanover, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fountain, and Thirty-fourth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT GRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—WE WILL sell east front on Sangamon-st., between Van Buren and Tyler, five years' time, 6 per cent interest semi-annually, without any money down, to parties who will build. REA & COATES, 169 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Works and Central Park. Easy terms, long time. To a family who will build, no cash required, and five years' time given. Free ride, see or call at office. Liberal terms accommodations. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, ON Ashland-av., only $500 to $700 each, according to location; special inducements to parties who will build at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT ON INDIANA-AV., near Thirteenth-st., first-class in every respect. Furniture can be bought, if desired. This can be had at a bargain if taken soon, as owner wishes to leave the city. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. AND Ashland-av., only $500 to $700 each, according to location; special inducements to parties who will build at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIdence, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, large lot, excellent location; West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO STORIES and basement, 10 rooms, good location, West Side; $7,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 82x132, NORTHEAST corner Halsted and Archer-sts.; price $150 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS LOTS ON GREELEY-st., near Archer-av. Price, $600 and $700 each, on time. Cheap as dirt. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A LOT ON ARCHER-AV., near Lock-st. Price, $1,600, on time. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LOCK-ST., NEAR ARCHER-av., with two fronts. Price, $1,000, on time. Cheap as dirt. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, VERY CHEAP. 64 Coolidge-st. ⅓ cash, balance in 2 years.

FOR SALE—NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONT house, No. 258 Ohio-st., between Pine and St. Clair, with lot 24x82 to Sedgwick-st. One of the best locations in Chicago, full view of lake, harbor, and the city. A short drive to horse-cars, and finished throughout first-class. Inquire of owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—$1,300—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, 359 Burnside-st., on leased lot, 44 years to run, at $25 per year; no taxes. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE HOUSE OF 11 rooms, bandlay, sedlar, and cistern, and in desirable location; large lot, barn, etc. Will take North Side lot in part payment. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-AV., BUDDAN, Thirty-first, Lyman, Arch, and Haynes-sts.; near churches, schools, horse-cars, &c., to be sold on easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARborn-st.

INDIANA-AV., 82x190 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., surrounded by fine residences and handsome shade trees; $250 per foot, ¼ cash, ½ in 1 and 2 years, if sold this week. The lot is worth $300 per foot.

STATE-ST.—32x132, on east front, 120 feet south of Thirty-first-st.; $160 per foot. Terms easy. Cash, $830 May, 1874, and balance at the end of 2 years.

FOR SALE—$2,100—AT FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR station—Nice cottage and lot; payment down, balance monthly. Call on M. E. DAVISSON, Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES AT WEST FORTY-eighth-st. Station, in the vicinity of Central Park. Also, lots 50 feet on State-st., south of Forty-sixth-st. T. A. SNOW, 226 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK AND OAKWOOD boulevards, beautiful lots in size to suit customers at the lowest price yet asked for such property. Call for a plat; this attractive property immediately adjoins the city limits; for investment or improvement, it cannot be surpassed. Buying now, while fares are low, it can easily be identified; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—25x44, NEAR RANdolph-st.—Store 20 feet deep; $100 per month until May 1, 1875, $150 per month for balance of term; curb wall and street assessments paid; this is the cheapest and most extraordinary lease that can be had in this city; for $7,000 or $8,000 it can be built elegantly so as to rent for $6,000 now, and in three years for $10,000 per annum. Call at office of this. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ACRES—I HAVE A BARGAIN TO offer for a few days; parties with money wishing to invest will do well to call at once. Don't forget to investigate. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES ON HARRISON-ST., west of Hyman-av., in Section 16, 39, 13, $1,250 per acre. C. H. KERFOOT & CO.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, on Van Buren-st., east of Robey; this can be had $1,000 under its cash value if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT ON DREXEL BOULEvard, between Oakwood-av., and Brooks-st., west front, 80x132, $125 per foot if taken at once; boulevard finely improved. DUNN & SMITH, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE; 9 rooms, closets, etc.; lot 25x125 feet, located on Evans-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., fronting west; price $4,800, terms cash, $1,000, in 1 year, balance in monthly payments of $50 per month. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—24X124 FEET ON WASHINGTON-AV., with a fine 2-story brick house containing 11 rooms, for sale at a bargain if taken at once. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH FROM $10,000 to $20,000, in exchange for business property in a flourishing manufacturing city only 40 miles from Chicago. Will pay some money and assume some incumbrance. W. L. MITCHELL, 84 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON INDIANA OR Prairie-av., south of Thirty-first, and north of Fortieth-st., a lot or house and lot. Address, stating location and terms, B 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 40 ACRES IN WORTH OR Lyons. Address, stating price per acre. Owners preferred. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 92 and 94 Olds Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FINANCIAL.

A PARTY OF MEANS HIMSELF DEALING IN AND raising five stock, with very desirable facilities for doing business and paying banks would like to negotiate with a capitalist with view to his taking active or special interest; $20,000 required; business safe and reliable. Address T 56, Tribune office.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN, LONG TIME, 9 PER cent, leasehold and valuables of different kinds; low rate, no delay. G. B. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, silver, etc., at LUNDBERG'S, 120 East Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, commercial and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities. Short notes closed without any delay. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

OWNERS OF INSIDE UNIMPROVED LOTS DESIring building loans from $20,000 to $50,000 promptly accommodated by ISAAC H. PRIOR, 120 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO LOAN—$40,000 CASH IN HAND AT 9 OR 10 PER cent interest, in one sum, on inside business property; wide margin required; must be closed this week; also, $5,500. Address O 86, Tribune office.

$10,000 WANTED FOR ONE OR TWO years, on two brick buildings on East Madison-st., now rented for $11,400. Good commission paid. Address B 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO fine farms, 160 and 80 acres, 15 miles from Chicago, 13,000 trees; will not their cost price in three years. Prices, $14,000 and $10,000. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO BUILDERS—WILL EXCHANGE, A BEAUTIFUL house and lot, not value $5,000, for the building of a house, barn, fence, etc., worth $ 5,000—house like sample at 119 Dearborn-st. Engage to know. Balance in cash. Proposals sent to, or inquiry made at 219 Warren-av., Chicago, this week.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE LOT 71 FEET FRONT, for building lumber. Address G 42, Tribune Office.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY CLEAN STOCK OF Gent's and boys' clothing, gent's furnishing goods, hats, caps, and store fixtures, for house and lot; this is a tip-top chance for a responsible party. Call at 125, in tip-top chance for a responsible party. Call at 125, in Galloway's Carrier West Division, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE property for Western lands, Iowa and Kansas preferred. C. J. SCHIBSBY, 45 Clark-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—8 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., west of Thirty-seventh-st., for clean lots. MRS. E. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st., Room 11.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CORNER 3-STORY brick house and lot, fronting east on Wabash-av., renting for $3,000 a year, for a well-situated business lot, paying a good profit, in Chicago. Address O 90, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 6 ROOMS AND ROOMS to rent if wanted, suitable for boarding-house; cheap for cash. 259 South Clark-st., J. SIMPSON.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALMENTS, at lowest cash prices. Chamber suits, parlor suits, lounges, carpets, &c. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 262 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elaborate designs, surpassed all, seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, bedroom, or office. Empire Bedstead Co., 262 West Madison-st., now ready; the novelty of the times; price, $25 to $110; sold on instalments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 262 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTER AND ICE chest, with saloon fixtures; also a license. Apply at 75 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM SIZED SAFE—NEARly new, cheap for cash. 27 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE SHELVING, COUNTERS, AND office-railing in store No. 82 State-st.; also, one office and one standing desk, and one Marvin's safe. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—1,000 TONS GODERICH SALT, IN-standing purchasers will please address, for particulars, P 66, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME. Ten very desirable 5-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, HILTON, SON & CO., 227 and 229 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at small commission. Apply to HILTON, SON BROS., 229 and 231 State-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits; has good school, churches, hotel, steam printing-press, &c. We have 40 houses built, and 200 lots during the past 30 days, and are still selling at the old prices and terms. A beautiful lots, 100 feet deep, corner 175; payable $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge. WILSON PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 152 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS, and 10 acres good improved prairie land, except two acres timber, 1 mile from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 28 miles from Chicago; price, $900; easy bills, balance $12 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner, office days Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Room 3, 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT AT DESplaines; $1,000, only $200 down, balance in six monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE CORNER LOTS AT Hyde Park, fronting 70 feet, at a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$295 WILL BUY A LOT 25X198 FEET, at North Evanston, convenient to depot, schools, and churches; will be worth double in one year. $50 down, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Parties taken to and from the grounds free of expense. WM. E. BERT, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUBURN, ON ROCK ISLAND Railroad, near Englewood and Normal School, new residence of 9 rooms, nearly done, with 80 feet of ground. Price only $3,500. Terms to suit. Also choice lots at moderate prices on very easy terms. No suburb in the vicinity of Chicago offers greater advantages than Auburn. SMITH, WILDE & CO., 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS IN choice locations and well improved, at from $16 to $25 per foot. Also, property by the block or acre, on favorable terms to parties who will improve. Several houses for sale or to rent. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50x100 feet, convenient to the depot, school, church, and stores; $10 to $20 per foot. I will make special terms with parties who will build. Also, some good houses well located, for sale on easy terms. SAMUEL POLLEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD—CHOICE lots 50x150 feet, close to station, $10 to $15 per foot. Special bargain in two corners, directly east of station, 50x132 feet; $800 each; one-third cash; the others $7.50 per foot, and is positively the best bargain in the vicinity.

RAVENSWOOD—Neat cottage and lot, 40 feet front, $3,200; one-third cash. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—DO NOT THROW away money on rents when you can buy, on monthly payments, beautiful homes with large lots close to station, schools, and churches, in the surrounding suburb, STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEwood, near depot. These lots are 36x125 feet each; terms $250, $25 cash, $25 each month for 1 years. S. D. PIERCE, 178 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN—8 LOTS AT SOUTH Englewood, Halsted family, for $200; one-half cash; balances on time. S. D. PIERCE, 178 East Madison-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—A 5-ACRE BLOCK AT WASHINGTON Heights; price, $8,000; terms, $1,000 cash, balance one, two, three, four, and five years. WILLIAM A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE AND TEN acres of land; will sell for what the land is worth, on easy terms; inquire of WILLIAM A. TRAVIS, Washington Heights. WILLIAM A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with large lot, at Kenwood; we invite parties wishing a first-class home in that vicinity to examine this. REA & COATES, 169 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE several choice tracts of land on the new line of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, between Arcola and Tuscola, sixty miles south of this city, on 6 years' time, contingent to proposed depot, and if not established the money can remain for 6 years at 6 per cent. Now is the time to secure prices as advanced. MORRY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, $1,600 for the piece, half cash; not half price; must sell to-day. J. E. ANDERSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE IS THE PLACE TO INvest your money; splendid bargains in acres, blocks, half blocks, lots, and houses. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., office 9.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front parlor, with all the modern improvements; a couple of day boarders can be accommodated.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—GENTLEmen will find this the pleasantest boarding place in the city, elegant rooms, plentiful table, palatable cookery, home comforts, and every convenience. $30 dinners. A few day and transient boarders. Terms to suit.

155 CENTRE-AV.—PLEASANT SUIT OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, and good day board; also room for single gentleman.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO YOUNG gentlemen or two ladies can be accommodated with room and board. A few day boarders wanted.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board; references required.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE PLEASANT front room for one or two gentlemen, with board.

418 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room with board for gentleman.

FIRST-CLASS LOCATION, HOUSE, AND AC commodations near Union Park. 4 want boarders, and will rent, with board, at some price to suit applicants. Address D 48, Tribune office.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT.—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with rooms, $4.00 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Also, day boarding.

161 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF nicely furnished front rooms to rent, with board.

376 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS IN NEW building, with or without board. Day boarders wanted.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, to rent with board; hot and cold water; also a single room. Reference required.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; day board also.

532 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle and double, with closets, hot and cold water, &c., well furnished accommodations for table boarders.

828 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to rent, with board.

853 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms to rent, and would take a few boarders.

927 WABASH-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.; desirable rooms, en suite or single. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

977 INDIANA-AV.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING fitted up the above house and repaired it, wishes to rent with board, two suits and one single room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; references exchanged if required.

BOARDING—WITH ROOMS, FOR 4 YOUNG GENtlemen or 2 married gentlemen and their wives, without children. Apply at first house west of Ellis-av., on the north side of Woodward-st., Oakland.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain first-class accommodations; private family; Michigan-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts. Address B 18, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR THE WINTER BY A plain gentleman, in a private family where there are but few or no other boarders. Address S 28, Tribune office, giving full particulars and terms

KANSAS.

The Last Political Sensation—The Cobb-Taylor Libel-Suit.

Ten Thousand Dollars for a Wounded Congressman.

Senatorial Surmises and Speculations—Grangers Multiplying.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 14, 1873.

Now we have another political sensation. Congressman Stephen A. Cobb has brought criminal suit against Mr. E. B. Taylor, editor of the Wyandotte *Gazette*, for

WILLFUL AND MALICIOUS LIBEL.

The offending of Taylor hath this extent: In his newspaper, last Saturday, he asserted that Cobb had attempted to bribe Capt. William D. Mathews while the latter was sitting on the Grand Jury in the John Speer defalcation case. By way of side observation, it is pertinent to say that Speer, while he held the office of United States Collector of Revenue, squandered $100,000 of Government funds in a hopeless and spirited endeavor to perpetuate the power of a certain clique of the Republican party in Kansas, of which Sidney Clarke was the head and front. Suit was commenced to recover the funds; but an examination disclosed the fact that Speer had placed the money "where it would do the most good;" hence the action was abandoned, and Speer went to work again, unmolested, to advance Republican principles in Kansas.

The most serious charge, however, made by Mr. Taylor, is one to the effect that Cobb is

NOT COLONEL AT ALL,

nor never was Colonel, but was simply "a Captain in an Indian regiment which never had an existence." In Kansas, where a good military title is the "immediate jewel" of a man's soul, an assertion like that cannot pass without resistance.

Taylor further intimates that Col. or Capt. Cobb was appointed to a position in the Commissary Department of the United States Army, and, after serving eighteen months in the neighborhood of Mobile, returned to Wyandotte with $19,000.

Immediately after the appearance of the charges aforesaid, Col. Cobb had Editor Taylor arrested and bound over to appear at the October term of court. After studying over the grievance for three or four days, the wounded Congressman concluded that a criminal suit

WAS NOT SUFFICIENT

to heal his injured honor, and, day before yesterday, brought civil suit, claiming the sum of $10,000. In the meantime, however, he published a card to the Kansas public, wherein he recounted the glories of his professional, military, and political career, and observed that an army of clients had raised him from poverty to independence. And yet he wants $10,000 more from Mr. Taylor.

There is a diversity of opinion about the result of the suit. I saw Capt. Mathews yesterday, the Grand Juror mentioned by the *Gazette*, and inquired

IF HE KNEW ANYTHING

about the truth or falsity of Mr. Taylor's allegations. Mathews replied, after a little hesitation, that Cobb had tried to get him to leave the Grand Jury, so that a quorum couldn't be obtained. In reply to the inquiry if Cobb had offered him money or anything else to go, Mathews said Cobb told him that he had authority to offer him Dewey's place as Route-Agent. Mathews also asserts that Cobb wanted the indictment postponed, because, if made at that sitting of the jury, it would "hurt the party and destroy Sid Clarke's chance of re-election." Mathews says he told Cobb that he didn't want the office of Route-Agent; and then Cobb replied that he could have the appointment of Local Mail-Agent at the State Line—a new office that was going to be established with a salary of $75 a month, but that $120 a month could be made out of it.

At that time, Col. Cobb was attorney for John Speer, and an active friend of Sidney Clarke. Perhaps the talk with Capt. Mathews was the result of Col. Cobb's

OVERFLOWING PROFESSIONAL ZEAL,

and was not intended as an offer to bribe. The trial, if it takes place, will throw light on the point, and show to what extent a lawyer may go to get his client free.

The fend existing between Messrs. Cobb and Taylor is one of long standing. In local politics, the cunning of Cobb has been too much for Taylor; and the success of the former in securing a seat in Congress only served to

INTENSIFY THE BITTERNESS

of the editor. There is nothing subservient or truckling about Taylor. He doesn't play the sycophant to authority, nor does he surrender his connections for the sake of getting favor with office-bestowing Congressmen. He is a good newspaper-man, and it is to be regretted that he has allowed himself to get into a controversy with a Congressman.

There is a deal of quiet figuring in progress concerning

THE SENATORIAL VACANCY;

but the contest will hardly open with anything of vigor or excitement until the agricultural fairs close. It is conceded that there is more credit to be gained in the exhibition of the products of our soil than in the display of the products of our political civilization. Aspirants for the vacant place in the Senate we still have. The crop of place-seekers is certain. It never fails, or gives a sign of failing.

Rumor hath it now that Gov. Osborn intends to appoint

M. H. INSLEY

to fill the vacancy in the Senate. Mr. I. is a Leavenworth man and a banker,—two qualifications not always disregarded in selecting a Senator from Kansas. The appointment would not be popular. It would effectually destroy Gov. Osborn's chance of being elected to the place by the Legislature. In truth, there is a strong sentiment against the appointment of any man. The appointee could not serve long enough to accomplish any good for a State. He would simply go to Washington, grab $5,000 from the United States Treasury, and come back home with his plunder. Gov. Osborn is working hard to secure the much-coveted place, but there is a manifest opposition to him.

THE GRANGERS

will have more to say in the selection of United States Senator than many aspirants suppose. The organization of farmers is growing stronger every day. New Granges are springing up and membership multiplying in every section of the State. Numerous mass-meetings have been held, and the tone of the speeches and resolutions foreshadows a determination upon the part of farmers to exert their energies to secure the election of better and purer men to the Legislature from the rural districts. I don't believe that any man who has even the suspicion of bribe-giving or bribe-taking clinging to his record can hope to succeed with the next Legislature. The political atmosphere of Kansas is

BETTER THAN IT WAS ONE YEAR AGO.

Rascality is not so bold now as then; and the press, too, speaks out with more nerve and independence than formerly. LONG RANGE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—The second day's proceedings have passed off very pleasantly. There have been many fine and valuable papers read, and of great interest. The meeting promises to be one of the best ever held. Distinguished persons are continually arriving, and more are expected. The various papers of the State are fully represented, and very full accounts are given.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—In addition to the regular session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to-day, a popular session was held this evening in a large hall. Prof. F. B. Yongh read a paper on the duty of the Government in the preservation of forests, and one by L. H. Morgan, on the Architecture of Indian Villages in New Mexico, Mexico and Central America. The latter was illustrated by drawings on the black-board by Prof. Morse. This session was largely attended by citizens generally.

On Saturday at 12 o'clock the Association will be invited to an excursion among the islands, and on Tuesday to a clam-bake.

The St. Louis Mutual Fire Insurance Company's Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The official vote of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company at the election for the new Board was announced this afternoon, after which the old Board of Directors held a meeting, the proceedings of which have not yet transpired. The application for an injunction to restrain further proceedings in the matter in this direction, referred to in last night's dispatches, was made before Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, to-day, and was refused on the ground of insufficiency of notice to parties interested. The application was made by Edward A. Whitcomb, State Agent of Indiana.

The morning papers to-day have lengthy editorials relating to the affairs of this Company, and a statement to the effect that the most high-handed and unblushing frauds were perpetrated in this election, the principal of which was the tampering with ballots after they were cast, the ballot for the Lewis ticket having been abstracted and ballots for the Peck ticket substituted in their place.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—After the announcement of the election of the new Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, this afternoon, the old Board, with the exception of John Hogan, formally resigned, and the new Board were then installed. William J. Lewis was then elected Temporary President and A. P. Stewart Temporary Secretary. There are eight members of the old Board in the new one.

POLITICAL.

Republican Delegate Convention at Oshkosh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 21.—The Republican County Convention to send delegates to the State Convention was held here to-day. Robert McCurdy and James H. Foster was elected delegates. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Republicans of this county, the passage of the salary and back-pay clauses of the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill by the last Congress was an uncalled for exercise of constitutional power, and one not justified by the necessities of the case, and that the clause so far as appertains to members of Congress ought to be repealed.

Resolved, That the Republican State Convention of this State ought to express its decided condemnation of the course of those members who forced this imposition on the people, and that the delegates from this county be instructed to use their influence to serve such action.

C. Foster and Samuel Shaw are the delegates from the Third Assembly District.

Comments Called Out by Jeff. Davis' Speech at White Sulphur Springs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Virginia Conservatives are very much annoyed at the speech of Jefferson Davis, published just at the beginning of the campaign. Some go so far in their indignation as to intimate that he is in collusion with the Republicans, and in support of this theory Davis' clemency to Grant, when he was court-martialed at the time of the Mexican war, and Grant's influence in Davis' favor after the war, are cited as confirmatory evidence. Some of the Conservatives here claim that Grant could have no more efficient supporter than Jeff Davis constantly proves himself to be.

Ex-Senator Foote, in a published letter this morning, bitterly denounces Davis, and says: "Mr. Davis has not been quite so select of late in his choice of political counsellors of the gentler sex as he might have been. If he expects to stir up rebellion again in the South by such pitiful commendation of Southern women as trickled so deceitfully from his lips three days ago at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, he can tell him that he never made a greater blunder in his life. Our women of the South are not yet all Amazons, and all the more refined and intelligent among them do ardently desire peace."

The Dubuque Telegraph Calls a State Convention of the Opponents of the Office-Holding Party.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The *Telegraph* to-day publishes, on its own responsibility, a call for a State Convention of Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and Anti-Monopolists, and other political elements opposed to the Republican party, at Cedar Rapids during the State-Fair week, on the 9th of September, for the purpose of harmonizing, uniting, and combining all the opposition to the party in power in one organization, and to adopt and promulgate a declaration of principles covering the whole ground of personal rights and popular grievances, and to nominate a State ticket that can be supported by this political combination.

Iowa Legislative Nominations.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 21.—A special to the *State Register* to-night states that the Republicans of the Twenty-first Representative District, in convention at Atlantic, nominated William N. Easton, of Adair County, for Representative.

At Anamosa, Jones County, the Republicans nominated Davis McCann for Senator, and the Hon. John Tasker was renominated, and S. M. Toran for Representatives.

Republican Nominations in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 21.—The Republican State Convention made the following nominations at the afternoon session yesterday: Treasurer, A. T. Moore; Land Commissioner, Jacob Kuchler; Superintendent of Education, A. B. Morton. The ticket is considered a fair one. The Convention adjourned nine die.

FIRES.

A Threshing Machine and Large Amount of Grain Burned near Independence, Mo.—Fires in the Michigan Woods.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—Yesterday, while some men were threshing with a steam-power at the farm of Mr. Alexander, 8 miles south of Independence, some sparks dropped from the smoke-stack into the straw-stack, setting it on fire, and before anything could be done the machine was destroyed, with over 1,000 bushels of wheat, and several other stacks in the vicinity.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 21.—A fire at Waterford, in this county, early yesterday morning, destroyed Weage's brick store, occupied by Heg & Christiansen, Christiansen's shoe-hop, Harder's carriage-shop, Hallenbackers blacksmith and wagon-shops. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—Great fires are raging in the woods of Tasco County, Michigan, near the Village of East Tawas and Tawas City. The latter place is in some danger.

A Disastrous Flood.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—A rain-storm, last night, carried away the feeder of the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal, together with part of the Delaware Company's bridge, stopping traffic for the present.

ELKTON, Md., Aug. 21.—The break in the Delaware Canal swept fourteen boats into the meadows, and undermined several houses, from which the occupants were rescued with difficulty.

Memphis Items.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-night by Ford, Porter & Co., from Canton, Miss.

Joseph Weiss, employed at Leclere's saloon, on Main street, fell from a fourth-story window to-night and received probably fatal injuries. He had fallen asleep while sitting in the window.

Damages Sought by the Widow of a Murdered Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug 21.—Mary Ellen Burns, colored, has commenced suit in the Scott Circuit Court against Ben Osborn, for the killing of her husband, laying her damages at $10,000. Osborn, who is white, is said to be very wealthy, and has been fully committed without bail to answer the charge of murder.

Fatal Wagon Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 21.—John Steinmager, a wealthy farmer residing three miles north of Bellevue, was thrown from his wagon yesterday evening, and has since died of the injuries received.

Obituary.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 21.—Dr. William Vogt, for twenty-five years a resident of this city, a most prominent physician and highly-respected citizen, died suddenly this evening, at his residence, of peritonitis.

The Ninety-Seventh.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—John Custis, a colored body-servant of George Washington in 1782, died at Canaan, Dane County, Wis., on the 1st inst., aged 107 years.

Funeral of the Late William Meredith.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The funeral of Wm. M. Meredith took place to-day. The remains were conveyed from his late residence to Christ Church, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Judges Read, Strood, Cadwallader, and Ludlow, J. J. Barclay, Wm. Darlington, Peter McCall, and H. J. Williams. The carriages were few in number, only containing the pall-bearers, members of the family, and household servants. The church was filled with friends and acquaintances of deceased. The services were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Foggo and Hodge. Interment took place in the family vault in the old burial ground.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Espartero has advised the Madrid Government to appoint Gen. Manuel Concha to the chief command in the Northern Provinces bordering on the Bay of Biscay, and Gen. Marinas to the command of Navarre.

The Cortes, by a vote of 66 to 63, has consented to the trial by the civil tribunal of Bonatas, one of the members who participated in the Cantonal insurrection.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch says the Carlist forces amount to twenty-five strong battalions.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Prisoners taken by the Government forces in their encounter with the Cantonal and Communist insurgents are to be sent to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba.

The total strength of the Carlist forces operating in the north is estimated at 26,000 of all arms.

The Government is actively progressing with the organization of the new levies, amounting to 80,000 men, to take the field against the rebels.

A bill has been presented in the Cortes suspending the guarantee of individual rights during the continuance of the present troubles.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Minister of War has received dispatches announcing that a battle had taken place near Berga between the Republicans and Carlist insurrectionists, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the former. After a desperate conflict, the insurrectionists were utterly defeated, with a loss of ninety killed, and 300 wounded. Among the latter are Gens. Saballo and Trestary.

The siege of Berga has been raised, and the insurgents are in full retreat.

PALESTINE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—London advices by mail state that the Oriental Topographical Corps, of New York, during recent explorations in Palestine, inaugurated a system of forest tree planting among the people which promises to result in the setting out of several hundred thousand trees annually. George May Powell, of the expedition, in order to prove that pedestrianism is practicable for geological and botanical surveys in that climate, made the journey from Jerusalem, via Nazareth and Mount Carmel, to Mount Lebanon, in twenty-four hours less than the usual horseback time. Mr. Powell was in better health at the end than at the beginning of the journey.

Americans recently arrived from the Holy Land state that Kesmil Hassa, the new Governor of Palestine, is a progressive man, and speaks several foreign languages.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The *Opinion Nationale* of to-day says that negotiations looking to a fusion of the Conservatives of the Assembly with the Legitimists in the interest of the Count de Chambord, has suddenly come to an end in consequence of differences upon questions of a national flag.

M. Bouillerie, Minister of Commerce, has written a letter to M. Duval in which he says the differential duties on grain imported into France in American and other foreign vessels, will continue to be collected until Oct. 1 next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Kenealy, the leading counsel for the defense in the trial of the Tichborne claimant, concluded his address to the jury to-day. Kenealy commenced to speak on the 23d of July, and has occupied the attention of the Court every day since, with the exception of the usual adjournment from Saturday to Monday, and an extra adjournment from the 31st of July to the 5th of August, in consequence of the illness of a juror.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The Government has received intelligence of the destruction of a noted band of robbers, who have for a long time operated in the vicinity of Salerno. Six of the brigands were killed and the rest captured.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Aug. 21.—The work of laying the telegraphic cable from this point to Rio Janeiro commenced this morning.

OTTAWA.

The Old Settlers' Picnic A Grand Success.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 21.—The Old Settlers' Picnic, held here to-day, was more largely attended and in all respects the best ever held here, with perhaps the exception that the weather was warm and the roads dusty. The programme was a very fine reception-speech to the 5,000 spectators by the Hon. Washington Bushnell, and an excellent response by the Rev. Mr. Welbechelder, the President of the Society. Short speeches were made by different prominent citizens, and a concert by the Old Folks dressed after the manner of 100 years ago received special commendation. Ancient relics of various kinds were shown and admired, and especially an old lady of 90 years spinning flax on a wheel a century old attracted attention. The Society voted to meet at the fair grounds next year.

MICHIGAN.

Base-Ball Game in Detroit—Dry Weather in the Northern Part of the State—Conflagrations Feared in the Woods.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—The base-ball match between the Empire Club, of this city, and the Boston nine, to-day, was witnessed by about 1,500 persons, and the Empires were beaten by a score of 37 to 4.

Very dry weather has prevailed in the northern part of this State for nearly three weeks, and the situation is becoming somewhat alarming. Already fires are reported in many portions of the woods, and it needs only a high wind to bring on a repetition of the fearful conflagrations of 1871. There are reports to-day from near Tawas City, that forest fires are getting dangerous there, and general reports from the north are commencing to occasion much anxiety.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—There is in this city one well-defined case of cholera, and no more, at present. Mr. Dug Prentice returned home to this city from St. Louis, on Tuesday night last, having been sick there for two days with cholera before starting home. No excitement exists, as our city has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 21.—There have been no additional cases, since Tuesday, of cholera, or what a majority of our physicians pronounce cholera morbus, in this city. Seven cases in all occurred, three of which were fatal. The other persons attacked are recovering. The cases all occurred in a small district in the north part of the city. They are all accounted for from a local cause, viz: some vile nuisance which existed there and has now been wholly abated. The balance of the city is exceedingly healthy, and no apprehension of the spread of the disease is entertained.

Victims of the Liquid Kindling Process.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21.—A girl aged about 13, in the employ of Mr. C. B. Lanning, of Petersburg, was burned to death on Tuesday afternoon by an explosion of kerosene, which occurred while she was attempting to kindle a fire with some of that inflammable material.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Hortense Elder, living in the western suburbs of the city, attempted to increase her kitchen fire with coal oil last night. Her funeral took place to-day.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Steamships Castalia and Great Western, from New York, and Austrian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Arrived—Steamships Arragon, from Bristol; Caledonia, from Glasgow, and Holsatia, from Hamburg.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 21.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Springfield Railroad, held here yesterday, the following Directors were chosen: John T. Stuart, Springfield; James C. Conkling, Springfield; John Williams, Springfield; George N. Black, Springfield; Sidney Pulsifer, Peoria; A. J. Hedges, Peoria; James Haines, Pekin; D. T. Thompson, Pekin; Milam Alkire, Menard County. The Directors, at their meeting subsequently, elected James Haines President; James C. Conkling, Vice-President; George N. Black, Secretary; Sidney Pulsifer, Treasurer; and A. J. Ware, Pekin, Attorney.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 21.—The excursion party over the Chicago & Paducah Railway reached Windsor, in Shelby County, this afternoon, all right. They will get back to Ottawa about midnight, where they will remain until morning. They expect to reach the city at 10 o'clock in the morning.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 21.—A meeting of the Directors of the Iowa, Minnesota & North Pacific Railroad is called for Aug. 26 at Newton.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, decided to-day, in the case of the Reading Railroad against Jno. B. Kenney, late United States Collector, that interest and dividends declared and payable during the last five months of 1870 are exempt from taxation.

CANADA.

The Royal Commission Summoning Witnesses—Personal Gossip.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Aug. 21.—On Tuesday night the Hon. A. Mackenzie, leader of the Reform party of Canada, is to be entertained at a banquet here.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—To-day the Royal Commission are issuing subpœnas to witnesses. S. M. Vankoughnet, of Toronto, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission.

The Hon. Mackenzie's visit to Nova Scotia and business has caused a rush of Ministers to that province, the Hon. Dr. Tupper and Messrs. Mitchell and Hugh Macdonald having gone East.

Sir Hugh Allan had a long interview with the Ministers yesterday.

The Royal Commission, if it meets, must be prosecuting attorney, defendant's counsel, Judge, and jury, all combined. They may call what witnesses they please, ask what questions they please, pronounce what verdict they please. As the Opposition will treat the Commission with contempt, it is natural to suppose the whole affair will end in smoke.

NEW YORK.

Further Revelations Concerning the Italian Child Slavery—The American from Market Declared to Be Independent of Great Britain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent out yesterday, as laborers in its East India field, the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. McHenry, the Rev. Mr. Mansell, the Rev. J. E. Colt, Miss Monell, and Miss Leoning. The two last named go out under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society.

MR. Whalley, the member of the British Parliament who has been in this and other cities in search of evidence for the Tichborne claimant, has sailed for England. He said that his visit was satisfactory in all respects, and that its object had been fully realized.

S. L. M. Barlow, according to the *Times*, affirms as correct the Wall street report that the Erie Railway Company is sending $2,000,000 consolidated-mortgage bonds to Europe for negotiation by Drexel, Morgan & Co. Double tracking and other projects may be carried out.

One of the laborers in Devoe's Oil-Works, in Brooklyn, was fatally injured yesterday by a fall from a tank, and the explosion in the Standard Oil-Works caused the death of one man from fright.

An examination into the case of Vincenzo Motto, the alleged Italian padrone, was continued to-day and adjourned over till Saturday. A boy aged 11 testified to even greater cruelties practiced upon him by Motto than were related by Joseph yesterday. A child aged 7 shrank away with terror when asked to place his hand on Motto, if it was with him he had lived, and he was only prevailed upon to do so when accompanied by an officer.

Chief of Police Campbell, of Brooklyn, has been removed. No successor is yet named.

The Sheriff has posted a notice of the sale on Tuesday next of the furniture in the Comptroller's office, the pictures in the Governor's room, City-Hall, &c., to satisfy a judgment of $10,000 obtained against the city by Judge Fowler.

J. P. Sheppard, agent of the West Shore & Chicago Railroad, at Hoboken, has been missing since Saturday.

In addition to the testimony in the case of the Italian boys, the Deputy Marshal testified that in two houses in Crosby street he found 150 children, and in each room ten or twelve boys tied by the wrists with a cord. A man was in charge of every room. In some cases the children were marked by the padrones by branding on the cheek, lip, or ear.

The iron-merchants in this city attribute the lock-out at Manchester, England, to the fact that the high price of English iron and increased production in this country have rendered the American market almost wholly independent of Great Britain. The importation of British iron to this country is very light, and confined to special products, such as Scotch pig. American iron is now sent to Canada, and consumers in California, who formerly obtained all their iron from England, are now buying it in Pittsburgh and this city. An extensive dealer said that, in making an estimate this week in regard to 1,100 tons of sheet-iron, he found that it could be bought of American manufacturers at a quarter per pound less than the price of an inferior grade imported.

Sixty more Mennonites arrived to-day per steamer Holsatia. They will follow those who left for Minnesota some days ago.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The fall term of the Bureau County Circuit Court will open on Monday next.

At the inquest over the body of Simon George, at Patterson, N. J., the evidence showed that he was beaten and stoned to death because he was a Frenchman, by drunken Irish laborers. No arrests.

Michael Killoran, about 60 years of age, at work in Blanchard's grain warehouse in LaSalle, fell about ten feet on Wednesday afternoon, striking on a plank floor, breaking his clavicle and seriously bruising his head.

Action of Italians in Canada Relative to the Child Slave Trade.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 21.—At a meeting to-night, of Italian residents of this city, resolutions were passed regarding the abominable traffic in Italian children abroad. A forcible illustration was shown in this connection by the arrest and prosecution of Gliome, at New Haven, Conn. A vote of thanks in the mother-tongue was also forwarded to the Italian Consul-General at New York, as a mark of gratitude for his vigorous exertions towards crushing the shameful trade.

Discovery of Lead in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Great excitement exists in Baxter Springs, Kan., over the discovery of lead in the streets of that city. A negro boy found it by accident a few days ago, since which the street has been vacated by the City Council, and the citizens generally have turned out to mining. It is in immense quantities near the surface.

The St. Louis Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Officers of the Board of Engineers have been appointed by the Secretary of War to meet at St. Louis on the 22d of September, to examine the construction of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge, and report whether the bridge will prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi, and, if so, in what manner its construction can be modified.

Charge of Seduction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 21.—A man named R. L. Crawford, recently employed at the Northern Insane Asylum, near this city, has been arrested, and will be taken to Hillsdale, Mich., on a charge of seduction.

President Grant at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The President and his party arrived last night, and to-day received 5,000 people in Congress Hall. He will leave for New York to-night.

Aurora Board of Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 21.—H. Chapman sold to Bennett Bros., Geneva, 130 bushels wheat at $1.30 per bushel; C. Stalp to D. Valintine, 3,000 pounds wool at 40 cents; G. Strong to D. Valintine, 2,977 pounds of wool at 40 cents; S. Shouler to D. Valintine, 2,230 pounds wool at 40 cents; S. Sherrerd to D. Valintine, 2,300 pounds wool at 40 cents; Charles Headd to D. Valintine, 1,001 pounds wool at 40 cents; small lots to D. Valintine, 4,000 pounds at 40 cents; W. S. Niles to Valintine & Case, 125 pounds butter at 23 cents; small lots to Valintine & Case, 1,000 pounds butter 10 to 22 cents.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction and force of wind.	Rain in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.99	74	68 W., gentle	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.98	85	47 S., gentle	.....	Fair.
2:09 p. m.	29.91	83	56 E., gentle	.....	Fair.
2:53 p. m.	29.90	82	52 S. E., brisk	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.93	77	65 S. E., gentle	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.93	77	67 S. E., gentle	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 85.
Minimum thermometer, 71.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckridge	30.02	56	N., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.94	72	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.00	74	S. E., light.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.01	66	N. W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.93	77	S. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.03	75	S. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.96	74	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.92	83	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.04	69	S., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Detroit	29.96	69	S., fresh.	.05	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.96	61	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Fort Garry	30.01	46	W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.90	80	S. W., light.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.93	70	N. W., light.	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.92	76	S., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Pembina	30.09	49	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.91	71	Calm.	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.91	67	Calm.	.21	Clear.
Toledo	29.98	71	E., gentle.	.....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—For the States on the Atlantic coast, gradually diminishing pressure, rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and light rains. For the Gulf States and northward to Tennessee, light westerly to southerly winds, rising temperature, and generally cloudy weather, with continued rain during the night. For the Lower Lake region, slightly falling barometer, light to fresh easterly and southerly winds, with increasing cloudiness and occasional rain. For the Ohio Valley and westward to Kansas, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, gradually veering to westerly, in the Missouri Valley, and clear or partly cloudy weather during Friday. For the Upper Lake region, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley, rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds, with light rain, the winds in this region gradually veering to northwesterly, with cooler weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 21, 1873:

	Above low water.	Change. Rise.	Change. Fall.
Cairo	10 ft. 3 in.		4 in.
Cincinnati	11 ft. 1 in.	2 ft. 5 in.	.....
Davenport	2 ft. 7 in.	.....	.....
Keokuk	1 ft. 11 in.	.....	3 in.
Leavenworth	3 ft. 6 in.	.....	3 in.
Louisville	4 ft. 5 in.	2 in.	.....
Memphis	7 ft. 11 in.	.....	3 in.
Nashville	2 ft. 6 in.	.....	6 in.
*New Orleans	12 ft. 3 in.	.....	.....
Omaha	2 ft. 3 in.	.....	3 in.
Pittsburgh	6 ft. 3 in.	.....	9 in.
Shreveport	11 ft. 2 in.	.....	4 in.
St. Louis	10 ft. 3 in.	.....	2 in.
St. Paul	2 ft. 2 in.	.....	3 in.
Vicksburg	13 ft. 4 in.	.....	3 in.
Yankton	7 ft. 4 in.	.....	2 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

HORRORS OF THE MORGUE.

The Body of a Wealthy Farmer of Washington County, Pa., Found Pickled in the Dissecting Room of a Philadelphia Medical College.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 21.—Disclosures made by the Police Department to-day reveal a sad state of affairs at the City Morgue. The body of Thomas Munce, a wealthy farmer of Washington County, who left his home in the early part of July last, has been found pickled in the dissecting room of the University. It had been sold to the College by some one connected with the Morgue. The family of the dead man were in the city to-day and identified the body. The discovery was made by finding the watch of deceased in a pawn-office, where it had been pledged by one William McEwen, who was the driver of the Coroner's wagon. Munce was found drowned on the morning of July 3, and McEwen removed the body to the Morgue the same day. On the 5th it found its way into the College. McEwen has been arrested, and an investigation is being further pushed. The Deputy-Coroner states that he holds the receipt of the Superintendent of the city burial ground for the body. It appears that, at the time of the inquest, the name of deceased was not known.

Lieut. Wheeler's Exploring Expedition.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 21.—Lieut. Hoxie, of Wheeler's expedition, and the Sheriff of Beaver County, caught the deserting packers with thirty-two mules, and have them in custody. The prisoners offered fight, but finally laid down their arms. The pursuit occupied seven days. Hoxie is now pushing south again.

CITY ITEMS.

Henry C. Tyler was arrested on Tuesday by Detective Miller on a charge of embezzling $700 worth of medicines, horse and buggy, and other effects which one A. H. Chamberlin, a druggist, sent him off to the country with to peddle.

The Armory has been shunted from Pacific avenue to Clark street. It is rumored that the change is effected in the hope that the Chief Justice, by being brought immediately beneath the shadow of the Methodist Church, may inhale some high-toned ideas of morality, and conduct himself accordingly.

An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 132 Johnson street, on the body of Charles Katerele, a German, 34 years of age. Deceased, while working on a building near the Twenty-second street bridge, was struck by a piece of falling timber, which smashed him up so badly about the chest that he died almost instantly. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

One of the young girl suicides, Sarah Green by name, died yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock. An inquest was held on her body and a verdict rendered that she came to her death from an overdose of laudanum, administered by her own hand.

A Stricken Family.

The Ithaca (N. Y.) *Journal* says that the family of Mr. Wesley Hurd, residing near that city, have suffered greatly from the ravages of scarlet fever, four of its members, two sons and two daughters, having died from that disease within the last two weeks. The younger son was nearly 20, and the other 22 years of age; the daughters were somewhat younger. All the remaining members of the family, the parents and a son and daughter, are sick, some of them dangerously. The disease, which is raging with such virulence in this family, has not made its appearance elsewhere in that neighborhood.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts lighter and transactions weak. Good shipping steers in fair supply; wintered Texas steers, $2.85@3.25; wintered Texan cows, $2.20@2.35; good through Texan steers, $2.60.

Hogs—Quiet at $3.50@4.05.

Agricultural Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The third annual meeting of the Agricultural Association of Central Iowa began to-day. Only local horses started, and no very good time was made, but to-morrow will bring out some of the very best speed. The attendance is good.

PARKERSBURG, Ill., Aug. 21.—The seventeenth annual fair of Bureau County will commence at the fair grounds in this city on Tuesday, Sept. 9, and continue during the 10th, 11th and 12th. The first day will be occupied in making entries. On the second day there will be an exhibition of horses, a plowing-match, and a double-team trot. The third day will be occupied with miscellaneous business. The fourth and last day, sweepstakes in cattle and hogs, and trotting for liberal purses. The premiums in every department are made up on a liberal scale, and it is thought that this fair will be the largest ever held in Bureau County.

WATERLOO, Ia., Aug. 21.—The receipts of wheat are becoming liberal. During the last twenty-four hours 101 cars of wheat have been forwarded from this station by the Illinois Central Railroad alone, received here and at stations on the line west of this.

ROCKFORD.

The Township Treasury Deficit Reduced to $1,500—A Prominent Citizen Offers to Square the Account—Bureau Picnic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Aug. 21.—Thorough investigations by the County Superintendent of Schools reduces the deficit in Judge Van Dyke's accounts to $1,500. The Judge has not yet been heard from. A prominent citizen of Pecatonica offers to make the deficit good if the accounts are put in his hands. There is no doubt if the Judge were here everything could be cleared up.

The Burns Club have an immense picnic to-day.

WEAT